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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Stationery, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Silk to Silk and Flax to Flax.

The weaver stays his shuttle's moan
To rend the alien thread,
That ruins with its fatal tone
The beauty of the red.
Its coarse, discordant, ugly tracks
No gloss nor glaze can screen,—
Silk to silk and flax to flax,
Clown may not mate with queen.

And lives are marred when two shall tread
With ill-assorted feet
The ways through life's dense narrows led,
And steps jar as they meet.
Such heart-beseaming, soulless tracks
No outward gloss can screen,—
Silk to silk and flax to flax,
Clown may not mate with queen.
—Mac St. John Bramholl in Demorest's.

"A BIT O' MEADER."

BY LOUISE R. BAKER.

Old Davy King stood in his doorway laughing. To look at the broad wheat fields surrounding the farm house, to take in a sweep of the corn waving in the summer breeze, to watch the flock of turkeys sunning themselves in the lane—all these things were enough to make an old man laugh, but Davy King was looking inside the house as he stood in the kitchen doorway.

"They're thinkin' about bringin' the subject up in meetin'; what you think o' that, mother? Better be concentratin' their thoughts on gittin' the wheat crop stacked before the rain, hah? Howsomever, they got plenty o' time a-Sundays." Again the old man laughed.

Some one inside the kitchen laughed, too, a shrill, contagious little laugh.

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared the old man.

"He, he, he!" shouted little Davy.

Mrs. King did not speak until little Davy's laugh had died away in the kitchen; then she said decidedly, as she took two apple pies from the cupboard and laid them upon the brown table cloth spread for the midday meal: "I don't see the sense o' neighbors continually peckin' an' bickerin' at one another fer nothin', and it don't do no good, fur's I can see, to learn a little feller five years old ter like sech things. Some folks say as it'll be all the same in a hundred years, anyways."

"Wal," remarked old Davy, dryly, "I reckon even in a hundred years once upon a time Davy King will have had the biggest right a-goin' in the bit o' meader yonder, hah?"

"Twouldn't hurt to give 'em the road," said Mrs. King.

"They can drive through it; I ain't a-hinderin'; but the gates is got to stand."

"Sam Dove, he's willin' to give the road through the whole of his farm, didn't you say?" inquired Mrs. King.

"Yes," replied old Davy, "Sam's ready to act the big man all round. He lied on me up to the polls; give it out as I was thinkin' one way and votin' t'other fer spite. I reckon as I'm thinkin' and actin' one way about the road; I'm thinkin' they will run no public road through the meader, and I'm fixin' up the gates; them two things correspond purty good together."

"You ain't goin' to give 'em the road, are you, grandpapa?" cried little Davy's shrill voice.

"You hear that!" exclaimed Mrs. King.

"He's a chip o' the old block, sure, the boy is," said the old man proudly. "After my time you ain't gunno let 'em have it neither, air you, honey?"

"You bet I ain't, said little Davy. "The neighbors is a God-fearin' lot of customers, little Davy," said the old man, solemnly; "and they've got a prominent matter to bring up at the next meetin'. Has a old fool named King a right to prevent a public road from goin' through his bit o' meader? The county ain't much bent on patronizin' such a road, but they're thinkin', no doubt, about kickin' old King out o' the meetin' house; they're wantin' a lively time a-Sabbath well as on a Saturday night."

"Now, to come to the pint under discussion," continued the old man. "Your grandmother thar, little Davy, thinks as the old fool ought to hand over the land and run a fence on to t'other side to keep the stock off the new public road. What do you think of it?"

"I'd keep my bit o' meader," said small Davy, bringing his hands together with an enthusiastic clap. "I wouldn't let the cap'n ride over me, grandpap."

The old man had shoved back his chair from the table; he was standing in the door again; the expression of his face had changed somewhat; it had assumed that gentleness that one likes to see in an old man.

"Wal, I dunno, Davy," he said, "as I'd be so hard on the folks if Sam Dove weren't in it. I've lived among 'em all my life and six of 'em's gunno carry me to the grave. But they're sort o' took up Sam Dove as a leader. Hello, thar, you shet that gate!"

The old man's voice rose into a perfect roar as he uttered the last words; his eyes grew furiously angry. "You shet that gate," he called again, "or go round by the pike; that ain't no public road."

"He's done shut it," said the small boy, peering down toward the meadow.

"Can you make him out, honey?" asked old Davey. "One o' the cap'n's men, wern't he?"

"No" said the small boy, truthfully; "'twasn't nobody but a colored boy."

"I thought you was gunno raise the roof off the house, the way you hollored," remarked Mrs. King evenly. "If Cap'n Dove can spare a two-mile road I should think you could let the bit o' meadow go; besides, folks is feared to pass through on account o' the Durm."

"The Durm ain't gunno hurt nobody," said old Davy, "thar ain't no more harm in him than in a colt. If they set down on the Durm at the meetin' I'll have my say about Dove's dogs."

The old man was sitting in the doorway now, the small boy close beside him. "Wal," he said, speaking to himself, "leavin' the cap'n out, they ain't a bad set o' folks. Ef they'd been satisfied with the fust arrangement, and taken nothin' but the strip o' woods from Dove, they could a had the bit o' meader. But I ain't gunno give a piece o' road that's as necessary as the whole big bit, and have it said that Dove give the people the road.

"He's mighty little and peaked; is that what you're thinkin' of father?"

Mrs. King's calm voice somehow seemed to startle the old man. "No," he cried roughly; "I ain't thinkin' o' nothin' o' the kind. He's big enough fer five year old."

"Johnny were bigger," said Mrs. King. "He had stouter limbs an' weren't so puny in the body. Davy most skeers me when he's undressed. Johnny were bigger in every way."

Mrs. King gathered the little boy into her arms, the old man helping her tenderly. "He's a mighty light weight," she said anxiously; "mebbe as Benjamin Stone were thisaways; I dunno; I think of I was you, and wanted to raise the boy, I'd let 'em have the bit o' meader."

The old man closed his lips tightly for an instant; then he spoke gravely. "You've got a lot o' foolish notions in yer head, mother," he said. "I humored you more'n once, but it didn't do no good. I let Jim Coombes have them seed taters, when I knowed he weren't gunno pay for 'em, and I got that there colored man off without a trial. But you didn't raise Johnny."

"He weren't so little and peaked as this'n," said Mrs. King unreasonably.

"Wal, mother, I ain't gunno do no manner o' foolish things skeerin' myself about the boy," said the old man impatiently. "The Lord's give him to us, whether to keep or not I can't say; but I know fer one thing Sam Dove ain't gunno pint no fun at me about the meader road on account o' a little feller like that. No, they ain't gunno git the bit o' meader thataway through little Davy. Mebbe after awhile they can put in a good flyin' machine to carry 'em over an' the cap'n can give the whole o' the road sure enough an' run the flyin' machine into the bargain."

"You're bound fer to keep the Durm in the meader?"

To this question old Davy answered testily: "The Durm's got as good a right to the meader as you and I have to the house. I don't buy animals to pen 'em up in the barn or stake 'em round the place. The meader's a mile long and if thar ain't room in it fer the Durm and the road, too, why, the road can go. I ain't too much for accommodation anyhow. Them dogs o' Dove's 'll worry the bull mad some day. I'd a shot the hound dead if he'd a bit Davy."

"He wern't thinkin' o' bitin' the child," repeated Mrs. King, "John Peter says as he b'lieves the dog were laughin'."

The following morning old Davy busied himself measuring the bit of meadow in order to satisfy himself in regard to the exact amount of land that his neighbors coveted. He was vastly amused by the gracious "Good mornings" of the passing neighbors, their gay remarks about the weather and the glorious promise in the waving wheat.

"They think as I'm measurin' it fer the use o' the public, jest to see how much I'm ahandin' over," said old Davy to the little white-haired boy, who kept close at his heels. "It ain't such a bit after all, Davy; thar's two hills in it an' a holler."

"And a crick," cried Davy, enthusiastically.

"Yas, and a crick that can rise and spile the whole road for a spell," said the old man, cheerfully. "'Tain't sech a little thing nohow. The road commissioners would have to put up a bridge, the county a-payin' fer it. Wal, wal, the cap'n may help along his man runnin' fer office, but I'll keep the county from a-layin' out a pile o' money on the new public road."

Two hills and a hollow creek were, indeed, to be found in the bit of meadow land that the church people were talking over in meeting with the minister not on the side of a new public road.

Old King got in the habit of paying daily visits to the meadow; he liked to make out who the people were who quarreled every time they had to shut the gates, and he liked to see them stare about to see if the Durm was in sight, for tales had been growing in reward to the Durm.

"Jest about as playful as a calf runnin' 'rougd its mother," soliloquized Davy Sr., watching his property down in the meadow enveloped in a cloud of dust of his own raising. "He ain't old enough yet to turn into bull meat. But Dove best keep his dogs from worrying the critter if he don't wnnt 'em tore to pieces. The little feller were goin' into the hound with a stick; he ain't afeered o' nothin', but thar' won't be nobody fer to keep the Durm back ef the dogs is in his way. Them dogs is wuth a heap o' money, the Cap'n brags, but the Durm ain't gunno stand back fer that. I reckon he thinks he's wuth more'n a onery dog."

The old man was standing at the outer gate one day when he beheld his enemy lead his horse through the other gate, pause a minute, then pull a rail from off the fence, leave the gate open behind him, his horse standing loose, and run full speed toward the creek. Then up the meadow, flying along at breakneck speed, now pausing an instant to horn the sod, Davy King beheld the Durm.

"One o' them dogs," he muttered, and then he raised his voice and yelled, "You shet that gate, will you!"

But the Cap'n did not heed if he heard.

"That bull's wuth more'n a onery dog. You tetch the Durm, and I'll have the law on you." Old King's trembling hands tore a rail off the fence beside him, and he, too rushed for the hollow, shouting furiously that he'd kill the dog at the first lick.

Half way down the hill he stood still as if something had caught him and held him fast. Below him in the hollow he saw a tall figure standing waving a little red coat at the Durm.

They brought the puny little grandson home in triumph to his grandmother, a number of neighbors passing through the bit of meadow in time to witness the cap'n's victory.

The boy had not a scratch upon his small person. He was declaring, through his tears, that he would have hit the Durm if he'd had come any nearer. He was furiously angry with Cap'n Dove for killing the Durm. They brought the old man more slowand carefully, the cap'n tenderly holding up his head. The sudden shock had made him faint. He had had a bad shake-up, the cap'n said.

"Yes," muttered old Davy, febly, while mother stroked his clammy hands. "I hollered to him that I'd have the law on him of he struck the Durm, and then I seen the little feller. Yes," he added, with a weak smile, "they'll git the road after all through the little feller. You'll be pleased to have it thataway, I reckon."
—Washington Star.

How The Sun Knocks Out Things.

The sun is doubtless in the main a great globe of gas, although so intensely compressed in its central parts that they may be in a thickened or semi-viscous condition. The gravitating attraction of the sun's mass is ever tending to generate a downward velocity in the gaseous molecules, situated in any part of it, toward its centre. At the same time, the radiation of heat at its surface diminishes the upward counterbalancing pressure. This allows the molecules to be actually more or less drawn inward. Their individual average velocities are, upon the whole, increased. Their knocks against each other become more violent and generate an increase of temperature. And the result, which might at first seem to be almost paradoxical, is explained, viz., that the sun, as its surface radiates heat away, (which so far is a cooling process,) may nevertheless, through its consequent contraction, generate a higher temperature by the fiercer clashings together, or knocks, of its molecules, as they are drawn inward. This may enable it to send forth a more intense heat and light than before.—Nineteenth Century.

How the Indians Make Fire.

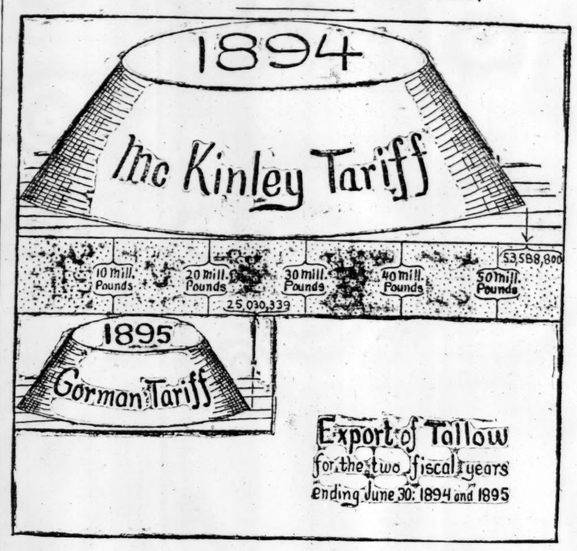
At the celebration of Winthrop's landing, at Beverly, the fire needed for the clam bake was produced by skillful artists who rubbed sticks against each other, as is said to be the manner of savages. There is no doubt that the gentlemen who planned the entertainment had excellent historical authority for reproducing this process. Williamson, in his "History of Maine," says absolutely that the Indians perfectly well understood the use of flints, and they used what we call punk, the fungus tinder best adapted to catch the falling spark. What original authority is there for saying that the Algonquins of New England rubbed sticks together for providing fire? — Boston Commonwealth.

Peculiarity of Russian Depots.

It is a peculiarity of Russian railways that their stations are generally two miles distant from the towns and villages which they serve. This is said to be on account of the danger of fire, the houses in small places generally being thatched with straw.—Detroit Tribune.

William Ludlam White of Jamaica, N. Y., who will be fifteen years of age in October, is eight feet three inches tall and weighs 262 pounds.

CAPTURING THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.



Lesson of a Democratic Farmer.

A prominent farmer from Western New York was, four years ago, an uncompromising free trade Democrat. I told him at that time that if the country should be so unfortunate as to elect a President and Congress in favor of a low tariff or free trade, he would get an object lesson that would convince him of the injurious effects of such a policy, especially upon farmers. During the past two years this gentleman has had the object lesson, and it has made of him a good Republican. He informs me now that he has voted his last Democratic ticket.

He says that in 1892 he had a flock of about 165 sheep, which were worth from $3 to $3.50 a head. He sold his wool at that time for from 35 to 45 cents a pound, depending upon the grade. Since the election of Cleveland the price of both wool and sheep has gradually gone down until now his wool is in a storehouse in Philadelphia and 15 cents is the highest price offered for the best grades, while he has just sold the poorest of it for 13 cents a pound. Three years ago the dogs in the town where he lived killed about fifty of his sheep and the town paid him $3 a head for those destroyed. This summer he has sold quite a large number of sheep at 60 cents a head. He sold the pick out of his flock for $1.50 to $1.70 a head, a year and half ago. He has now reduced his flock to forty sheep and would like to dispose of these if he could get any decent price for them.

Three years ago he sold spring lambs at from $4 to $6 a head, and this season he sold the very best for $1.25 a head. He said, "it is very true that I can buy a suit of clothes cheaper now than I could three years ago, but if I could get the price for wool and sheep that I got at that time I would be willing to pay two or three times as much for a suit of clothes rather than to buy them at present prices."

He does not attribute the depreciation in prices of farm products to the demonetizing of silver, but to the lowering of duties and the destruction of confidence that has resulted from the election of Cleveland and the carrying out of the Democratic policy on the tariff question. He knows of hundreds of Democrats in his section who say they will never vote the Democratic ticket again. The town in which he lives for years gave a very large Democratic majority, but last fall and the fall before it was carried by the Republicans, and this last spring the Republicans had 136 majority in the town.

If all the farmers of the United States could realize the injury done their industry, by tariff tinkering, the country will be in a much better condition after the next Presidential campaign than it has been since Cleveland went into the White House in 1893. E. P. M.

Buying and Selling.

One of the greatest of the free trade war cries has always been that "if we did not buy we could not sell," meaning that if we manufactured in our own country all the goods required for our own market without importing any from foreign countries, then foreign countries would not buy any of our farm products or domestic manufactures. Many people have been foolish enough to believe this theory. Now let us look at the facts.

Taking the statistics of our import and export trade for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895, as supplied by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, we find that our imports from European countries during the two years were as follows:

IMPORTS FROM EUROPE.

1895	$383,686,842
1894	295,077,835
Increase, 1895	$88,608,977

It appears that during the 1895 year, since the Gorman tariff went into effect, we bought from European countries foreign goods worth $88,608,977 more than we bought in 1894. Having increased our purchases by this large sum of money in a single year we naturally turn to the figures of our exports, expecting to find that we have increased our sales of American goods by about the same amount of money; but what do we find? Here are the figures:

EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

1894	$700,870,822
1895	627,975,133
Decrease, 1895	$72,895,689

It seems that during 1895 we sold to European countries $72,895,689 worth less of our American products and manufactures than we did during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. In the 1895 year we spent over $88,600,000 more money in European countries, and they spent $72,900,000 less money in this country. We certainly bought more from them, but, instead of their returning the compliment, they bought less from us. Our loss for the year's deal under the Gorman tariff, which is only the first step toward free trade, exceeded $160,000,000. Thus another free trade theory is smashed.

"PLACID OLD FOGIES."

FREE TRADE COBDEN CLUBITES MEET IN LONDON.

Regard Labor Unions as "Dangerous" to Their Low Wage Ideas—Believe in the Free Sale of Foreign Prison-Made Goods.

At the last general annual meeting of the members of the Cobden Club, which was held in London August 17, Lord Farrer seems to have been spokesman of the day and he noted with satisfaction an approach to free trade in the Australian Colonies and the United States. At the same time, however, Lord Farrer found it necessary to "strongly advise all free traders to keep a careful watch upon Lord Salisbury's doings," as he "wished to have protective duties upon foreign manufactures in order the better to fight the foreign tariffs."

We are not surprised to find Lord Farrer regarding trade unions as "dangerous," because they always must be in free trade countries where the sole desire of the manufacturers is to depress the value of labor and make men, women and children work for the lowest possible wages. A tendency was noted in England among the workingmen to "stop foreign importation," and when this tendency was united with that "of capitalistic producers to try and get protection for themselves there was no knowing what mischief might have been the consequence."

From one who regards trade unions as "dangerous" it is but natural to find an opinion favorable to the free use and importation of goods made by prison labor in other countries, Lord Farrer saying that "the stoppage of the sale of prison-made goods was wrong—economically, socially and morally." The free trade branch of the Cobden Club, which has its headquarters at the Tariff Reform Club in New York, has not yet dared to go as far as Lord Farrer in advocating the free importation and sale in this country of goods made in foreign prisons.

A Radical member of the Cobden Club, Mr. J. S. Leadam, urged "that the free membership of the club should be maintained so that they might protect a ministry favorably disposed toward free trade against the assaults of their own misguided fallacies." While the Cobden Club greeted approvingly [Hear! Hear!] this suggestion of protection for an administration "favorably disposed toward free trade," there was not one word said in favor of protection for English industries or English wage-earners.

The suggestion that the club should adopt and support the principle of bimetalism was frowned down by the chairman, "as it might lead to differences in the club." It was evidently thought advisible to leave the money question in the hands of the American branch of the Cobden Club, the Tariff Reform Institute at New York.

Editorial criticism from the Manchester Courier indicates that the free traders are hard up in England as well as in New York. "They are unable to maintain their publications, as "a question of funds prevents them." The same trouble exists here, but "the placid old fogies" of the Tariff Reform Free Trade Club appealed to the protectionists for funds to aid them in the dissemination of their destructive literature in this country. We are very sorry to say that many protectionists have unwittingly aided their enemy.

That "Banner Day."

Carried away by its free trade enthusiasm, the New York World said recently: "Yesterday was the banner day of the Custom House. The entries for customs were 1519 and the receipts were $438,265.95. No day in the history of the customs at New York, under the McKinley bill, approached these receipts within $50,000."

As for ourselves, we would much rather hear of "banner days" at American factories, on which more goods would be made and more wages paid than ever before. There is something absurd in this boasting of the influx of foreign goods at a time when many worthy people are out of work and many more are working for low wages.

The McKinley bill can stand the implied sneer in the above paragraph. It did not destroy foreign commerce as its opponents held it would, but it held in check foreign imports that competed with home industries. It was not framed to create a "banner day" at the Custom House.

Plucking the Eagle.

The cable letters from London tell how the Englishmen are making much of Americans this year. They can afford to on the bond deal alone, to say nothing of the great revival of British manufacturing and trade consequent upon the passage of the Gorman-Wilson bill. Englishmen would be ungrateful dogs not to coddle the innocents they pluck.—Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

MILES VICE SCHOFIELD.

Detailed as General Commanding the United States Army.

HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Secretary Lamont Assigns Him to the Place Occupied by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield---He is Not a West Pointer---General Ruger Succeeds Miles.

Secretary Lamont issued an order detailing General Miles to duty in Washington as General of the Army, and General Ruger, now on duty in Washington, to command the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York.

Nelson Appleton Miles, appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Schofield as Major-General commanding the Army, was born at Westminster, Mass., in 1839, and with the exception of General Sheridan, is the youngest officer that ever held that position. His appointment possesses more than an ordinary interest from the fact that he is the first occupant of the high office who has not been graduated from the West Point Military Academy.

It can literally be said that he fought his way up the ladder. The outbreak of the war found him a clerk in a crockery store in Boston. After a six month's course in a temporary military school in that city, which was paid for by his employer, young Miles went to the front as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. He rose through successive grades to that of Major-General, being brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court House, and was wounded three times.

At the close of hostilities he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry. It is as an Indian fighter that he is best known to the younger generation. He gained enviable distinction by his hard fighting and brilliant campaigns against the Comanches, the Nez Perces, the Bannocks and the Sioux under Sitting Bull. Kansas, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico all voted him either thanks or swords of honor. He brought about the capture of Sitting Bull, and subsequently compelled the redoubtable Geronimo to surrender.

He was in command of the troops during the turbulent times preceding the Wounded Knee trouble, a few years ago, and it was his management of that campaign that undoubtedly prevented a general outbreak. More recently he distinguished himself by his course while commanning the Federal troops during the railway strike and riots in Chicago.

In 1880 he became Brigadier-General, and in 1890 Major-General. His last command was that of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York.

General and Mrs. Miles are said to be the handsomest couple in the army circle. Mrs. Miles is a niece of Senator Sherman and a sister-in-law of Senator Don Cameron. She is a tall woman of commanding presence. They have two children—a daughter about twenty-two years of age and a son several years younger.

There is assigned to New York in place of General Miles a native of New York. General Thomas H. Ruger was born in Lima, N. Y., in 1833, and stood at the head of his class at West Point. He left the Engineer Corps a year after joining and began the practice of law at Janesville, Wis. He was there when the war began, and volunteered his services. He was mostly with the Western armies, but accompanied Sherman to the sea as a Brigadier-General. During the draft riots in New York City he was in command of the troops. He was made a Colonel in the regular service, and for seventeen years commanded the Eighteenth Infantry. He was engaged in delicate service in the South during the reconstruction period and later election troubles. He acted as Superintendent at West Point and as commander of the Infantry and Cavalry Schools at Leavenworth.

Prominent People.

Lieutenant Peary says he will make no more Arctic explorations.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, has refused a pension to which he is entitled.

"England's Only General" is one of the well-known epithets of Lord Wolseley.

Henry M. Stanley's visit to Canada, it is said, is to find a good place for Belgian emigrants.

John S. Sargent, the American artist, has been awarded a gold medal at the Berlin art exhibition.

King Christian of Denmark, is the oldest European monarch, while King Alfonso of Spain is the youngest.

Ex-Senator Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, is about to undergo an operation on his eyes. He is ninety-one years old.

Dr. Smith, the author of "America," declines a memorial to himself and suggests instead a Lincoln memorial in the house where the martyred President died in Washington.

Sir Conral Reeves was the first mulatto to be knighted. He is Chief Justice of Barbados, although of slave descent on his mother's side

Count von Waldersee is said to have surprised Emperor William, and even Bismarck himself, by his strategy during the late military maneuvers.

Canovas del Castello, the Spanish Premier, is sixty-five years old. He entered journalism when he became of age, and politics three years later.

Admiral Fitzgerald, of the British Royal Navy, has sat down hard on Lord Dunraven for his action in the yacht race.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, has been appointed a rear admiral in the Austrian navy.

Bishop Potter, who loves to ride horseback, is out almost daily in New York and takes rides against time, though he is seldom in the saddle more than an hour.

Mrs. Diaz will represent her husband personally at the Atlanta Exposition, as the Mexican law forbids the President leaving that country during his term of office.

Henry E. Abbey, the impresario, says that Mary Anderson is the only American artist that ever made any money in London. Her last season at the Lyceum made a profit of $80,000.

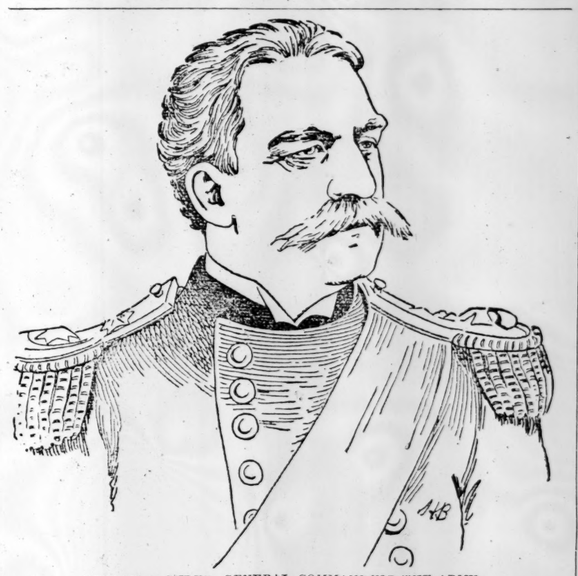
MRS. STANTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To Be Observed by a National Celebration on November 12.

On November 12 next will occur the eightieth birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has devoted her life work to the emancipation of women in every department of life.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Organizations of women all over the country, and especially suffrage organizations, are preparing to hold meetings in her honor on that day. The National Suffrage Organization, of which she is now Honorary President, felt that her work for women had been of so broad a nature, it would come more directly in line with the work of the National Council of Women, of which Mary Lowe Dickinson is President. This council is the outgrowth of a meeting called ten years ago to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention ever held in the world, and is organized for the advancement of women along all lines of thought and action; they therefore gave over the National celebration of Mrs. Stanton's birthday to the National Council of Women, who will fittingly observe it in New York on November 12.



NELSON A. MILES, GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

BROOKLYN LAUNCHED.

The New Cruiser Entered the Water Safely at Philadelphia, Penn.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn was successfully launched at Cramps' ship yard, Philadelphia, in the presence of an immense crowd. Miss Schieren, daughter of the Mayor of Brooklyn, christened the boat. A number of Cabinet officers and other distinguished spectators were present.

With the launch of the Brooklyn the United States Government will soon come in possession of the finest and most effective ship of war in the world. The Brooklyn is an armored cruiser, and belongs to the same type of vessel as the New York. The act of Congress authorizing the construction of the Brooklyn appropriated $3,500,000 for the purpose, exclusive of armament. The Brooklyn is 460 feet 6 inches long, 64 feet beam, and has a mean draught of 24 feet and a moulded depth of 41 feet 3 inches. The engines are of the vertical inverted cylinder, direct acting, triple expansion type. The armor of the Brooklyn consists of a nickle steel deck, of six inches thickness on the slope, and three inches thickness on the flat, a water line belt of three inch plates, backed by a double streak of hull plating, extending over the whole of the machinery space. The battery is to consist of eight eight-inch guns, mounted on four turrets, two on the middle line forward and aft, and two midships sponsoned on the sides; ten five-inch guns mounted on sponsons on the gun deck, and sixteen six-pounder rapid fire and machine guns.

WILLIAMS NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Selected by Massachusetts Democrats to Head the State Ticket.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was held in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, and George Fred Williams was nominated for Governor. The convention was called to order by John W. Corcoran, Chairman of the State Committee. The Committee on Credentials reported that there were 1579 delegates present out of a possible 2321. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Josiah Quincy, of Boston, for Permanent Chairman.

The nomination of Mr. Williams was made unanimously. The Committee on the balance of the ticket made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For Lieutenant-Governor, James S. Grinnell, Greenfield; for Secretary of State, Edward J. Flynn, Boston; for Treasurer, Eben S. Stevens, Sudbury; for Auditor, Alfred C. Whitney, Boston; for Attorney-General, Henry F. Hurlburt, Lynn.

The platform declares for sound money and a gold standard, and praises the Cleveland Administration. Sympathy was expressed for Cuba, but none for Hawaii.

Forty-nine Vessels Lost.

Nineteen steamships and large sailing vessels and thirty smaller craft were lost off the coasts of England during the late storm. Twenty-four lives are known to have been lost; it was feared that many more sailors and fishermen perished, as the coasts of Devonshire and Somersetshire, particularly, were strewn with wreckage.

A Novel Campaign.

Henry George is organizing a knapsack campaign through New Jersey. Orators in broad hats, blue shirts and leggins will stump the State for the single tax.

Electricity for a Big Railroad System.

The Illinois Central Railroad Directors have issued a call for a special stockholders' meeting on November 26, to pass on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. It is said to be the intention of the company to equip its suburban system with electric motive machinery.

A Yankee Yacht for England.

The Herreshoffs have received an order from Sir Arthur Paget of the British Legation at Washington for a boat to be used in racing off the shores of England. The boat is to be about twenty-seven feet on the waterline and to have a fin of Tobin bronze. The work of building will commence at once.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

A despatch from United States Minister Terrell to the State Department states that upward of 140 persons were killed in the recent riots in Constantinople, Turkey.

The United States Geodetic Survey has established a line between the Golden Gate at San Francisco and the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, which will be of use in forming exact lines of longitude and to determine the precise shape of the earth.

The District Grand Jury at Washington recommended the whipping post for wife-beaters and petty thieves.

United States Treasurer Morgan mailed 26,748 checks aggregating $1,899,830.50 for the interest due on United States registered four per cent. consols of 1907. A year ago the number of checks mailed was 26,832, aggregating $4,893,059.50.

The United States Treasury daily statement hereafter will have added to it details giving the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes by the day, month and fiscal year to date.

President Cleveland approved the recommand of Admiral Kirkland for congratulating President Faure on his election.

Captain Winfield S. Schley was ordered to command the United States cruiser New York.

Secretary Herbert awarded the contract for building one of the new torpedo boats to Moran Brothers, of Seattle, Wash., at their bid of $100,000.

The poor showing made by the United States ram Katahdin on the last private trial was due to the fact that the propeller blades were badly bent, having, it is supposed, picked up a log while running.

Government receipts for the first twenty-six days of September exceeded the disbursements by $112,744.36.

Attorney-General Harmon instructed United States District Attorney Black, of Chicago, to prosecute the Beef Trust.

Domestic.

One boy was killed and two men were injured by an explosion of gunpowder in the Detwiller & Street fireworks factory in Jersey City, N. J.

The thirty-sixth triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in Minneapolis, Minn.

At Danville, Ind., the trial of the Rev. Mr. Hinshaw for wife murder resulted in a verdict of guilty. Hinshaw was sentenced to life imprisonment.

An unknown young burglar was killed by falling from a fire-escape while fleeing from the St. Lorenz Hotel, New York City.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia won the deciding match with the Oxford-Cambridge eleven in Philadelphia.

The steamship Margaret, of the Plant Line, was wrecked near Cape Henry, Va.; no lives were lost.

Many vessels were wrecked in heavy gales on the great lakes.

A mass meeting of Brooklyn citizens nominated Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor for Mayor.

The Sheriff at San Francisco, Cal., made defensive precautions in anticipation of mob violence in case Durrant, on trial for the Emmanuel Church murder, is acquitted.

Forest fires broke out afresh in Southern New Jersey.

William Steinfort, eighteen years old, and his brother Gerry, a nine-year-old pupil of the public schools, were drowned in the North River, New York City, when the rowers of nearly a dozen boats were almost ready to rescue them. William lost his life trying to save his little brother.

Frank P. Allison, a nephew of Senator Allison, of Iowa, was severely hurt in an attempt to escape from Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, where he was in prison for desertion from the army. Frank Andrews was also wounded in an attempt to escape.

Ethelwynn, the American boat, gave up the third race off New York with Spruce IV., the British challenger for the Corinthian Seawanhaka Cup, her owner claiming it was too rough for the small yachts.

Irishmen in Chicago organized the Irish National Alliance of the World, to effect the freedom of Ireland by any means "consistent with the laws and usages of civilized Nations."

The Ethelwynn, the American half-rater, defeated the English boat, Spruce IV., in the fourth race off New York for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup; Spruce IV. protested.

The Grand Jury found indictments for manslaughter against six men connected with the construction of the Ireland building, which collapsed in New York City.

Train No. 1, New York and St. Louis express, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ran into an east-bound train at Tunnelton, W. Va.; seventeen persons were injured.

The worst drought ever known in Maine has been broken by rain. One forest fire burned over a tract six miles long and two miles wide, and another over a territory five miles long and a mile wide.

Foreign Notes.

The Kaiser quarreled with his brother, Prince Henry, and virtually banished him from Germany.

Advices from China report a horrible case of cannibalism as the outcome of a feud between two villages of the Canton Province.

The American Liner St. Louis cut her record down about five hours in her last voyage from New York to Southampton, England.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria refused to pardon Louis Stern, the millionaire dry goods merchant of New York City, recently condemned to a fine and imprisonment for insulting Baron von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen.

Fifteen hundred rebels were routed in Cuba by the Spanish troops, with forty killed.

In the lower House of the Hungarian Diet bills were adopted providing for the recognition of the Hebrew religion and establishing freedom of worship.

Brazilian Deputies engaged in personal encounters and fierce debate over the proposed measure granting amnesty to those recently engaged in rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul. Friends of President Moraes, of Brazil, attempted to prevent his resignation.

An attempt was made to assassinate President Alfaro, in his palace, in Quito, the capital of Ecuador.

The village of Oberunsbach, near Kissingen, Germany, has been destroyed by fire, and its inhabitants, one thousand in number, are camping in the fields.

Britons have subscribed $150,000 for the construction of a challenge boat to compete for the America's Cup.

The great $7,000,000 bridge across the Danube, between Tchernavoda and Feresti, in Roumania, has been opened to travel.

The British steamship Alene, of the Atlas Line, was fired upon three times by a Spanish gunboat, while off Cape Maysi, Cuba, on her voyage to Kingston, Jamaica.

The monument to the late President Carnot was dedicated at Fontainebleau, France.

Letters from Antioch, Syria, report the sacking of a church by the Moslem populace; ten Armenians were killed or wounded.

Spain Loses a Cruiser.

The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon ran aground on the Bajos los Colorados, off Mantua, Cuba. All of the crew were saved except three sailors. The vessel is a total loss. The Cristobal Colon was an iron bark-rigged cruiser of 1130 tons, with engines of 1500 horse power. She was 220 feet long, of thirty-two feet beam, and twelve feet five inches draught, and carried ten guns.

Black Elected Again.

The Congressional election in the Tenth District of Georgia between Major Black, the Democratic candidate, and the Populist leader, "Tom" Watson, resulted in a victory for the Democrat by a majority estimated to be between one thousand and fifteen hundred. Black and Watson were opposing candidates for Congress at the last regular election, and Major Black was declared elected. Mr. Watson charged fraud and Major Black challenged Mr. Watson to go before the people again, which was accepted.

Euphemism for Prize Fight.

"The Dallas Physical Culture Festival" is the new name for it.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect July 1, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:35, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all inte mediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting withthe A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. S. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

✣New Albemarle House✣

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

☞Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED. DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

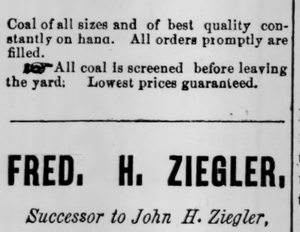
CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

☞All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

PORTER'S

ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL



For Barb Wire Cuts, Scratches, Saddle and Collar Galls, Cracked Heel Burns, Old Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Piles and all kinds of inflammation on man or beast. Cures Itch and Mange.

The Sore, Cut or Burn will never matter after the oil has been applied.

Be prepared for accidents by keeping it in your house or stable. All Druggists sell it on a guarantee. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cts. and $1.00. If your Druggist does not keep it send us 25 cts. in postage stamps and we will send it to you by mail,

Paris, Tenn., Jan. 20th, 1894.

Dear Sir: I have used Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches and Barb Wire Cuts with perfect satisfaction, and I heartily recommend it to all Livery and Stockmen.

C. R. IRVINE, Livery and Feed Stable.

BABY BURNED.

Gentlemen.—I am pleased to speak a word for Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. My baby was burned a few months ago, and after trying all other remedies I applied your Oil, and the first application gave relief, and in a few days the sore was well. I also used the oil on my stock and find that it is the best remedy for this purpose that I have ever used.

Yours, C. T. LEWIS.

Paris, Tenn., January 25, 1894

MANUFACTURED BY

PARIS MEDICINE CO.,

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The speech made at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition by the colored orator Booker T. Washington was not only greatly applauded, but it has attracted attention all over the country. He spoke upon the subject of the progress of the Negro race in the South since the war, and his remarks were singularly interesting, instructive and suggestive. It was not strange, he said, that in the first few years of the freedom of the colored people, ignorant and inexperienced as they were, "a seat in Congress or the State Legislature was more sought after than real estate or industrial skill," and that "a political convention or stump speaking had more attractions than starting a dairy farm or truck garden." But as time passed and knowledge increased, this condition was modified, he went on to say, and now the race is able to make a very creditable showing of success in agriculture, in general business, and in mental and moral development. It is to be remembered, he reminded his audience, that these people started thirty years ago "with the ownership here and there of a few quilts and pumpkins and chickens," and have had to learn by hard experience how to thrive; and considering all the circumstances, it is not too much to say of them that they have done better on the whole than the country had reason to expect.

This progress is chiefly significant, however, in the way of showing how much more may be accomplished by resolute and sensible effort. "The wisest among my race understand," said Mr. Washington, "that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggling, rather than artificial foreing." It is right and important, he continued, that they should have all the privileges of the law, but vastly more important that they should be prepared for the exercise of such privileges. "The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory," he said, "is just now worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera House."

This is the kind of talk that is calculated to put the colored people in the way of making the best of the situation. They must work out their own salvation by the means within their reach. Just as fast as they grow in usefulness to society they will gain a larger share of its profits and advantages. "No race that contributes to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized," says M. Washington; and the future of the negroes of the South depends entirely upon the measnre of their ability to increase such contributions by their own diligence, economy and enterprise.

MONEY.

On the subject of Money, the CAROLINIAN holds with William McKinley that all money should be good money, whether gold, silver or paper, all to be under National authority at all times, and everywhere equal and interchangeable, which will honestly measure the exchanges of the people and deceive and cheat nobody. It must be as sound and strong as the Government itself and as free from stain or taint as the flag of our country.

The Minneapolis Journal claimed that the late assembling of the Episcopal clergymen there as giving that city the character of "a great religious center." This causes the St. Paul Pioneer Press to retort that as a matter of fact they congregated there because they knew that it was in desperate need of missionary effort.

"As the Democratic party was held responsible for the hard times it ought to have the credit of having restored prosperity," say the Democrats. "As I am held responsible for the little boy's cholera morbus," said the green apple, "I ought to have the paregoric's credit for making him feel better."

The Republican party stands for American farms, American industsies, American factories and American wages. It stands for America against the world—for America first, last and all the time.

The present Administration of the National Government is adding its testimony to that of many State and Municipal administrations that the Democratic party is a debt making party.

The great trouble with the Democratic party is that it is obliged to be on the wrong side of all important questions in order to be against the Republican parta.

President Cleveland's bluefishing will be bluer fishing after the next Democratic National Convention.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

The recent so-called "advances in wages" which have been paraded in Democratic newspapers as evidence of the successful working of the present tariff law do not tell the real truth. They are only a partial restoration of wages that were reduced during the Cleveland panic of 1893-94, and are therefore in no sense real advances.

The American Economist has clearly shown by statistics collected from five hundred different establishments representing eighty-five different industries that the average of wages paid in 1892 was 4 per cent higher than in 1890; in 1893 it was 17 per cent less than in 1890, and 21 per cent less than in 1892; while for the 1895 period, during which it is claimed the "advances" have been made, the average rate of wages paid was 14 per cent less than in 1890, and 18 per cent less than in 1892, and only 3 per cent greater than in 1894.

"From this investigation," says the journal above referred to, "it is apparent that the industrial condition of the United States has retrogrssed more than half a decade since the census of 1889, and we find that 3 per cent less labor is employed now than then, also that labor earned this year at the race of 14 per cent less wages than in 1889."

STILL LEAVING.

Prominent Democrats keep on leaving the Bourbon Democracy. Among the latest is Hon. Leander M. Secrest, of Union county. In his farewell, he asks the question, "Can reform be expected through the Democratic party?" He makes reply himself in the following tese lauguage:

No, not till icebergs are strung along on the equator like corks on a gill net, and the blne birds will build their nests on the North Pole at at Christmas time and the Arctic seas will turn to ice cream and the tropical waters to Democratic liquor.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The October ECLECTIC opens with a liberalminded and earnest "Defense of Prayer." In "The Opportunity of Democracy" reforms and improvements in a Democratic State of government are suggested and the education of its youth largely dealt with. "After-Careers of University-Educated Women" shows some startling facts about some of the social effects of University education among the daughters of England. A good scientific article tells of "The Electroscope in Recent Chemistry;" and some singular properties of disease germs and bacteria are noted in "Sunshine and Life." In "Harnessing Niagara" a few facts about the new system of utilizing part of the force of the great falls. There is a useful article on "Literary Construction," and an interesting one on the "Present Condition of Russia." In addition there are eight numbers of travel, adventure and fiction.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 144 Eighth Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE:—"Alone in China" is the striking title of a story by Julian Ralph which will be a feature of Harper's Magazine for October. This is the first of a series of six Chinese tales by Mr. Ralph, with illustrations by C. D. Weldon, the outcome of travels in the East, which both writer and illustrator undertook at the instance of Harper's. As no other country in the world at the present time so stimulates yet baffles curiosity, the light that Mr. Ralph (a keen and trustworthy observer) is to cast upon China will enhance the value of this series.

To the same number a timely paper on "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power" will be contribnted by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., who advocates a strong Navy as a promoter of peace and of American interests, and assails the dogma that the national defence should be the sole purpose of battle ships.

Captain William Pence, of the British Royal Navy, says that he has encountered icebergs in Antartic waters which were larger than the Isle of Man.

HARPER'S WEEKLY:—A series of articles on the Public Schools of the United States will be contributed to Harper's Weekly by F. M. Hewes. They are to be statistical and comparative, giving the data in regard to attendance, pupils, teachers, salaries, curricula, expeaditures, city schools and high schools. They will deal with the entire subject of public school education in the United States, and the facts in regard to the various sections will be carefully collated and compared with each other and studied in their relation to the general status of public education in this country. They will be graphically illustrated and elucidated by means of ingenious and accurate diagrams, charts and figures. There are seven papers in all, which will begin in September and continue through the autumn.

HARPER'S BAZAR:—The earliest indications of the Autumn Fashions will be found, fully illustrated and described, in the September issue of Harper's Bazar. Eden E. Rexford and Frances E. Fayalt will respectively write practical papers for amateurs on the garden and poultry yard and one of several bright stories will be a unique tale by Duffied Osborne, entitled "The Persian Rug."

To remove the constipated habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians reccommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family phyic.

The Russian Ambassador at Peking is quoted as saying that Americans and American capital will be welcome in the development of China, but British capital ie not wanted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 4, 1895.

Secretary Herbert has gone to Alabama, in obedience to Mr. Cleveland's orders, to make stump speeches against silver and incidently to look after the control of the delegation which that State will send to the next Democratic National Convention. The programme as to the stump speeches can be carried out easy enough, but when it comes to controlling the delegation Secretary Herbert is likely to find that Senator Morgan will have something to say about it. Senator Morgan is a red hot silver man and he knows more about the inside tricks of Alabama politics than Herbert will ever know. Still, it is probable that Herbert's missionary efforts in Alabama will be quite as productive of results as those of Hoke Smith in Georgia.

Secretary Carlisle returned from Buzzard's Bay this week, but no one seems to know whether the ten days he spent there were devoted to the study of acting with Joe Jefferson for teacher, or to discussing finance with Mr. Cleveland between nibbles and re-baiting. One thing can be stated on the authority of one of Mr. Carlisle's personal friends, and that is that Mr. Cleveland did not say that he would not be a candidate for another nomination, although it would have greatly pleased Mr. Carlisle for him to have done so, as that would have given him a chance to feel the Democratic pulse as to his own boom in a little more direct manner than he feels at liberty to do under present circumstances. Secretary Carlisle isn't the only prominent Democrat who feels resenttul towards Mr. Cleveland because of his continued silence on the subject of a third term. Of course these men do not speak their resentment openly, but some of their friends do; that's how its existence is known.

Ex-Congressman Kilgore who kicked himself into notoriety while a member of the House, and who at the expiration of the last Congress was appointed one of the judges of the new Federal Court in Indian Territory, has had serious charges filed against him by a lawyer named Davis who practices before him. The first charge is that Kilgore lacks the legal knowledge a Judge ought to have, which doubtless agrees with the opinion of many of those who served in Congress with him. He was next charged with originating some inexcusable methods of court procedure, and with paying a lawyer named Edy for legal advice given the court by throwing judicial favors in his way and allowing him exorbitant fees for what he does. The Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of the charges to Kilgore and asked for an explanation.

It seems a little hard that along with the gossip about the intention of the administration to notify Great Britian that the Monroe doctrines will be violated at her peril in the dispute with Venezuela about the boundary line between that country and British Guiana comes that also which says that a number of prominent Democrats are financially interested in the syndicate which has obtained valuable concessions from Venezuela in the territory embraced in the dispute. Should this prove true it would be a desire to put money in the pockets of his friends, and not patriotism, that would cause Mr. Cleveland tb use the power of this government to prevent Englond interfering with the concessions granted to that syndicate by Venezuela.

The Liberty Bell passed through Washington to-day, en route from Philadelphia to the Atlanta Exposition. It was given a patriotic reception by officials, citizens and school children, and the several associations of decendents of the Revolution were out in force to do honor to the bell that rang out the independent defiance of the young Republic, which has already grown to be a giant among the world's nations and is still growing.

Cohfusion as to choice of a blood purifier is unnecessary There is but one *best* Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

NOTICE.

September 23d, 1895.

NORTH CAROLINA, Dare County.

Buffalo City Mills, Limited, vs. William P. Kamps.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that after due diligence the defendant cannot be found in the State, and that he is a nonresident of the State of North Carolina and that said defendant has property in the State and the plaintiff has a cause of action against him, of which this court has jurisdiction, it is therefore ordered, decreed and adjudged by the court that an order of publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., for six successive weeks, giving notice to the plaintiff to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden for the county of Dare on the ninth Monday after the first Monday of September, 1895, which is the fourth day of November, 1895, to appear and answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff as he may be advised, or the plaintiff will take judgment by default.

The defendant is further notified that the purpose of this action is to compel him to convey certain property conveyed to him by deeds of F. F. Brown, M. H. Brown and W. E. Alexander, wife and others, and M. D. L. Newbury and wife and others, which are duly recorded in the Register of Deeds' office of Dare County, reference to said deeds is made for full description upon the ground that he holds the same as trustee for the plaintiff and has refused to convey the same upon demand.

The said defendant is further notified that the plaintiff has secured an attachment upon the property described in the said deeds above referred to and has filed in said court Lis Pendens. It is further ordered that a publication of this order shall be sufficient notice to the defendant.

J. B. JENNETT, Clerk Superior Court, Dare County, N. C.

E. F. Aydlett, Att'y for plaintiff.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

It will require spirited fighting to overcome the traffic in spirits.

It is not church resolutions but church votes that whisky fears.

An interesting W. C. T. U. meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Melick last week. The programme was a responsive reading on "The Band of Mercy," which has for its object the broad principle of mercy, of loving kindness toward each other, to the sick, the aged, the infirm, the poor and the speechless animals.

Public attention is more thoroughly aroused to the uses of the Sabbath than heretofore and the outlook is hopeful. Roosevelt has given the grandest object lesson of the year, showing the world that law can always be enforced when it is desired; and it proves popular even among the foreign element. Sunday closing of saloons in New York is an unqualified success.

Tibetan Monasteries.

Of all the wonders of the Tibetan religion none is so striking as the abundance of monasteries. These great assemblages of religions houses are full of monks, or lamas, and the marvels associated with them are truly surprising. Their number is amazing. They literally swarm in the inhabited portions of Tibet, and a traveler journeying through the country passes monastery after monastery in endless succession.

So numerous are they that Mr. Rockhill, the indefatigable American explorer of Tibet, tells that, while the population of eastern Tibet is but small, one-fifth consists of lamas. He also says that in his journey from Jyekundo, in Tibet, to Tachien-lu, on the frontier of China, a distance of 600 miles, he passed 36 large monasteries, five of which contained from 2,000 to 4,000 lamas. Many monasteries in other parts are equally large.

The great monastery of Kumbum, near the Lake Koko Nor, contains 4,000 monks. Chiamdo, which is one of the chief towns in eastern Tibet and contains 12,000 inhabitants, seems to be half composed of a gigantic monastery, and Captain Bower, in his recent journey through Tibet, passed the large town of Riuchi, which seemed to him to be all monasteries. The wealth of some of these monasteries is astonishing.—All the Year Round.

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☞Reference—editor of this paper. Write for our 50-page pamphlet, FREE.

Killing the Goose.

Crook No. 1—Stealin earrings is dead easy, but I believe in doin things in a nice, gentlemanly way. It makes me sick the way some o' these amateur crooks goes to work an snips off the lobe o' a woman's ear to git the di'mon, when they could just as well snip the earring below the ear.

Crook No. 2—Does seem like unnecessary cruelty.

Crook No. 1—Course it is, an that ain't the worst of it. It hurts the business. Why, when a woman's ears has been cut once, she can't never wear earrings again, an there won't be no chance to rob her a second time.—Buffalo Express.

Welsh Rabbit.

It was on June 27, 1752, that Lady Wadeley of Clee-hall, near Ludlow, in Salop, began cutting a new set of teeth at the great age of 105 years. This reminds us of a singular dream told recently by an old subscriber. He saw, in sleep, an agreeable looking man cutting his finger nails with pocket scissors. After the agreeable looking man had accomplished dexterously this feat he smiled at the sleeper, and, to the latter's amazement, began to trim his teeth neatly with the same instrument. Can any one give an explanation of this night vision? We have mislaid our dreambook.—Boston Journal.

SCROFULA.

Large Ulcers. Flesh being Eaten Away. Nearly Dead with this Loathsome Disease.

MRS. ANNA ADAMS.

"PORTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1872.

Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I had been sick many years. When you first saw me, in 1869, I was near the grave.

My throat was deeply ulcerated. One eyelid was partly eaten off. Large ulcers on thighs and body exceedingly offensive, and I was reduced in flesh to a mere skeleton.

All doctors and medicines had failed. One year's use of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic produced a complete cure. Improvement began at once."

"Fredonia, N. Y., June 16, 1894.

"It has now been about 25 years since I was cured and there has been no return of the disease." Yours truly, Mrs. ANNA ADAMS.

Blood and Liver Dr. Fenner's Remedy and Nerve Tonic Never Fails.

It is a Sarsaparilla-Mandrake-Prince's Pine Alterative, Nerve Tonic and Restorative Compound.

CERTAIN AS THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Physics from blood, liver and tissues all worn-out particles and impurities, without weakening but strengthening instead, and Restores the Nerves.

Cures Headaches, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Breath, Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Dizziness, Scrofula, General Debility, etc.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Sample free.

Mother! Keep your child's stomach and bowels healthy with Dr. Fenner's Sennatoria. The best laxative and corrective known.

Dr. Fenner's Soothing Syrup. Allays Irritation and gives refreshing sleep.

Dr. Fenner's Worm Syrup. "Brought 156 worms from our child. Mrs Sherick, Elida, O."

Dr. Fenner's Family (Salt Rheum) Ointment. Best for skin eruptions, Piles, Sores, Cuts, etc.

FOR SALE BY Dr. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Schooner for Sale.

I offer the schooner "Mary Jane" at private sale. She is 14 tons burden, warranted to be sound and in good condition. For terms etc., apply to me personally or by letter, at Elizabeth City, N. C.

WM. JEROLDS.

Aug. 28, '95.

Superior To All Sarsaparillas.

Down in Georgia, over fifty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), and its fame and reputation has been growing with the years.

For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equalled.

Pain is subjugated, Health Renewed, Appetite restored and sleepless nights banished by its wonderful influence.

P. P. P. is a wonderful tonic and strengthener. Weak women should always take P. P. P. It builds them up. It has the universal commendation of medical men throughout the country, because we publish the formula on every bottle, and one trial will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.

A Wonderful Cure.

I was a martyr to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P., and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.

J. S. DUPRISS, Newnanville, Fla.

Testimony from the Mayor.

I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called specifics, but to no purpose. My grandson got me a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.

W. H. WILDER, Mayor of Albany.

From Two Well-known Physicians.

We are having a big sale for your P. P. P., and we prescribe it in a greatmany cases, and find it an excellent thing. We handle about one dozen bottles a week.

Drs. J. M. & M. T. RICHARDSON, Piedmont, S. C.

Hot Springs Surpassed.

A bottle of P. P. P., has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs, Ark.

JAMES M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown Co., O.

Pimples, Sores and Eruptions Cured.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular medicine for skin diseases known as P. P. P. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions, I am entirely cured.

Capt. J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga. of Johnston & Co.

The above letters are taken from many received by us. P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy,*) is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

P. P. P. begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all life, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected.

The mortifying eruptions that disfigure the complexion, the tired feeling that prevents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by P. P. P.

P. P. P. (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), is conceded by physicians and the people to be the Greatest Blood Purifier of the Age. It positively and permanently cures. For sale by all druggists or direct from us; price $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

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References:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, izabeth City, N C, and other Financial houses when desired

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means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

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Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,

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They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

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5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

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Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

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Select School	I. N. Tillett, "
State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, October 9, 1895.

☞Cotton picking has commenced.

☞A flower garden with two weeds to one flower is a distressing sight.

☞Judge Green is holding Gates county Court, at Gatesville, this week.

☞Five weeks without rain made the gentle showers of yesterday most welcome.

☞What profiteth it a man if he makes a big crop of corn and then let weevils eat it?

☞Remember, the bird law does not permit their killing until after the first day of November.

☞The good order maintained on the grounds during the Colored Fair last week was a matter of favorable comment.

☞The Fall term of the Federal Court of the Eastern District will open here on the 3rd Monday of this month, being the 21st inst.

☞Secretary Bond, of the Edenton Agricultural and Fish Fair, will accept our thanks for his usual annual kind remembrance. The dates are October 22, 23, 24 and 25.

☞The name and address of the Creeks dredging Contractors are Breen & Feeley, Alexandria, Va., to whom all letters of inquiry should be sent.

☞From an article in the "Virginian" of the 5th inst, we see it announced that the syndicate organized to rehabilitate the Dismal Swamp Canal and make it a modern waterway will begin the work of reconstruction about the 1st of December.

☞The Edenton "Fisherman and Farmer" has this to say of one of our leading members of our Bar: "Mr. J. Heywood Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, who attended our Court, is not only the largest lawyer in the District, but also one of the best,"

☞We acknowledge the receipt from Hon. S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the United States Life Saving Service, of a copy of his last report. Considering this Service one of great importance, we always read these reports with deep interest.

☞To several inquirers the editor of the CAROLINIAN has this to say: He deems the vital and paramount issue in the coming political campaign to be to completely wrench North Carolina from Democratic rule, and that do this there must be, in 1896, COALITION from the Electoral and State tickets down.

☞Last week's Edenton "Fisherman and Farmer" is not only a credit to its editor and Business Manager, but it is a sample of journalistic enterprise never before equaled in the District. It isspecially devoted to the Fair, is doubled in size, printed in three colors, profusely illustrated and filled with pertinently prepared matter. Brother Mitchell will accept the CAROLINIAN'S sincere congratulations

☞Pursuant to promise and announcement Senator J. C. Pritchard came and delivered an address at the Colored Fair on Wednesday last. It was attentively listened to not only by the large crowd of colored visitors but also by quite a number of white people, including Republicans, Populists and Democrats, and all were pleased with it, pronouncing it happily conceived, well delivered and eminently practical. We expect to publish it hereafter. The Senator, as well as his address, made a splendid impression. He met the most of our leading citizens, was taken over the City to see its growth, industries and business activities, enjoyed, through the courtesy of Lieut. Cantwell, a sail on the "Alert" down the River, and expressed himself as pleased with our people and more than favorably impressed with our section.

☞Our community has rarely ever been so greatly shocked as on Friday morning last when the news spread over the City that Col. William C. Davis was dead! He was on the streets as usual on Thursday mingling with his friends and apparently in the best of health. He returned to his residence in the evening, sat reading his paper till bedtime and retired; in an hour he was a corpse! His age was 66 years. He was one of our best citizens, active and progressive. Of sturdy frame, impressive personality, vigorous and earnest, he had that make-up that always attracts attention and wields influence. Though a Democrat, and always earnest and outspoken in his convictions, he was tolerant to honest opponents. He abhorred treachery, deception and untruthfulness, and he never made a promise that he did not regard as sacred and to the best of his ability tried to perform. Knowing him as we did for over a quarter of century, we feel that we have lost a personal friend, for such we always found him to be. His remains were interred on Saturday evening in Holly Grove Cemetery, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. J. H. Hall of the Methodist Church.

☞There is a certain nick of time, a certain medium to be observed, with which few people are acquainted.

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's.

☞Some men may be commended for the enemies they make, and some men are to be condemned for friends they have.

Zoeller's big offer runs out on the 10th of this month.

You will regret it if you don't get one of Zoeller's big offers. It runs out on the 10th.

☞Either washing soda or borax is said to be better for bathing purposes than ammonia, which hardens the skin and makes it crack.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞On the night of the 3rd inst, the Gin house of E. R. Coffield, near Edenton, was destroyed by fire; the stables, barn and contents were also consumed. Supposed to be incendiary.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

All kinds of Stampped Linen goods and Embroidery Silk at McCabe & Grice's.

☞Knowledge produces pleasure clear as water; complete virtue brings happiness, solid as a mountain; knowledge pervades all things; virtue is tranquil and happy; knowledge is delight; virtue is long life.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 36 cents; in this market 33.

To get right down to the foundation of things you should see the Underwear at Moses Weisel's.

McCabe & Grice's new Fall Goods are coming in every day.

Behring's fine Shoes for ladies and children at McCabe & Grice's.

Go to McCabe & Grice's for ladies and children's Fine Shoes.

☞A stmple way to treat a burn is to cover all portions of it and the surrounding flesh with sweet oil, sprinkle well with dryflour and bandage at once with liuen. The first object is to exclude the air and relieve the pain.

R. & G. and Madame Warren's Dress Form Corsets at McCabe & Grice's.

Gent's and Boy's Clothing, all new styles, at McCabe & Grice's.

☞Zoeller will give you for next 30 days one life size Crayon and half a dozen Cabinets, best finish, for $3.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞W. T. Davis has opened a Meat Market on Water street, two doors North Main, where he will keep Fresh Meats of all kinds. Give him a call.

☞The Colored Fair last week was not as well patronized as was expected, and hence, financially was not a success. The program was carried out as advertised so far as the Managers could control. Ex-Congressman Langston and Senator Pritchard came and delivered the addresses promised, and the exhibits were decidedly creditable, but because of the stringent times, and, to their shame be it said, of the non-cooperation and opposition of certain parties, the attendance was not what it should have been. President Cale labored arduously and worked faithfully, feeling a desire and pride in showing the progress made by the Colored people of the First-District, and he should have had the full and hearty cooperation of every colored man andwoman iu the Albemarle section. Referring to him in his address, Senator Pritchard said:

I have known Mr. Cale, the President of this Fair, for a number of years. I have met him in the Legislature, in caucusses and in party councils, and I have always found him to be sensible, practical and reliable, and to you colored people I will say that he was always true to you. You ought to feel proud that you have a man of your race with his energy, ability and experience in your midst.

——Since the above was in type President Cale informs us that every dollar of expenses and premiums are being paid, and that it has already been decided to hold another Fair next year.

☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

☞Zoeller, the Water Street Photographer, for the next 30 days, will give you half a dozen Cabinet, best finish and life size Pastel, for $4.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufucture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

☞The Blades Lumber Company's saw mill, dry kiln and 200,000 feet of lumber at Newberne, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss $10,000. No insurance.

☞Henry Ward Beecher never uttered a greater truth than when he said: "It is not what we read, but what we remember that makes us learned. It is not what we intend, but what we do that makes us useful. It is not a few faint wishes, but a life-long struggle that makes us valiant."

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:01 and will set to-night at 5:34.—Engineer Howell and Contractor Breen left on Wednesday. They will both return about the 20th, when active work on the Creeks will begin.—Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, of the Revenue Sloop "Alert," will accept our thanks for special courtesy.—Miss Cora Gard is visiting friends at Edenton.—When a man goes to lying for profit, he is beyond reformation.—Mr. A. T. West, of the Blades Lumber Company, and Miss Fannie Crawford, in the First Ward, were married at the Methodist Church on Wednesday, Rev. J. H. Hall officiating. They left on the afternoon train on a bridal trip North.—It is said that Adam was the only husband who never complained of dress-maker's bills.—The time has come when

The coal man wears a smile sublime,
As one of care bereft,
In hope to capture some stray dime,
The ice man may have left.

—Miss Pattie Gilbert is visiting relatives and friends in Edenton.—Local subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please report the fact at this office.—Several business houses on East Main street are putting in Water Works, to be supplied from a tank filled by the wind mill on Sanders carriage and machine shop.—"Why do they call book agents canvassers?" asked little Bennie. "Because canvas is tough," replied his mother.—Everybody likes the girl who is not "too bright and good" to be able to find joy and pleasure all over the world.—

There's many a joke
On the man who is broke
And the fellow what's not to be trusted;
But it is small just the same,
To make so much game
Of the fellow tetotally busted.

—It is getting time for pumpkin pies to loaf around.—The wells and cisterns are getting very low.—A man may pray without ceasing, but if he doesn't pay without ceasing, it won't amount to much.—Tiber Creek was never known to be so nearly dry as during the past week.—Prosperity is one of the things we don't think we have until we lose it.—Mr. Geo. M. Scott's new brick building on East Fearing street is rapidly going up.—The office of Kramer Brothers & Co., at their Mill on River Side, caught fire on Friday and was destroyed.—Dr. Pendleton's new Hotel on Water street is now being plastered.—The Versifier's latest is:

Mary had a little lamb,
And here the story stops;
But later on she had a beau
With dandy mutton chops.

—A pretty woman never forgets herself.—A chronic fault-finder is a nuisance.—Religion with too many people is the church they belong to.—We are sorry to hear that onr esteemed townsman, Mr. Reuben F. Overman, is confined to his home by illness. We sincerely hope to soon see him out again.—The cutting down of the bushes in the several swampy parts of the city improves the general appearance.—The Rhymster remarks:

The katydid sings in the trees,
Jack Frost has not forbid,
But soon he will drop around
And see what Katy did.

—H. T. Greenleaf, esq., who has been to New York on a business trip, has returned.—There was a delightful sociable of young people at the home of Miss Ada Melick, on Water street, on Thursday night of last week.—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cook, jr., have returned from New York.—Mrs. James Forbes and daughter, formerly of this section but now of Nebraska, are visiting old acquaintances and friends here.—Miss Mary Land of the First Ward has left on a visit to relatives in Norfolk and Washington City. She will visit the Atlanta Exposition before her return.—We acknowledge a call on Monday from our former townsman, Mr. Charles D. Rutter, now a resident of Norfolk. This was his first visit to his old home in thirteen years. He said he scarcely knew where he was on arriving at the depot, and walking through the changed streets—Rev. C. J. Woodson, of Gatesville, spent several days here this week.—Mr. John W. Stinnett and Miss Pearl Forbes, both of Roanoke, Va., were married by Rev. Dr. Blackwell at the Baptist Parsonage on Monday.—Says the Poet:

They say that Nature is a book,
In this I have belief,
For every season I've observed
That Autumn turns the leaf.

—Mr. I. S. Blaisdell called and paid his respects yesterday. He predicts that Thomas Brackett Reed will be the next President.—Lieut. Cantwell, of the "Alert," is off on an inspection trip to the Life-Saving Stations of the Distriet.—Mr. and Mrs Percy Vaughn, of Portsmouth, are visiting Mr. Naughn's parents, on Church street.—A colored man named H. D. Gaskins was arrested yesterday on the charge of forging an order on Mr. Dossey Harris. In default of bail, he was committed to jail.—Hon. Theo. White, Shell Fish Commissioner, was in the City yesterday and gave us a call. He was on his return from an official visit down the coast as far as Hatteras.—Mr. Shedman, the great Dog and Monkey Showman, is here on a flying trip. He soon expects to soon give a week's performance here. He expects to make Elizabeth City his winter quarters.—Mr. L. D. Hassell, the live and hustling Merchant of Manteo, spent yesterday in the City. He dropped in and gave us a pleasant chat.—Mr. S. L. Crowder, of Ridgway, N. C., State Bank Examiner, was here yesterday. He reports our Banks in good condition.

IN THE MAYOR'S COURT:

His Honor Mayor Pool disposed of the following cases the past week:

Cornelia Smith, breaking down and destroying corn; guilty; fine suspended upon payment of costs.

Samuel Martin, drunk on streets; guilty; find $2.50.

Wright Hoggard, assault and battery; guilty; find $2.50.

Wright Hoggard, drunk upon the streets; guilty; find $5.

Wright Hoggard, disorderly conduct; guilty; fine $10 and costs.

Chas. Thompson, obtaining money under false pretense; continued to October 14th.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Free Trip to Atlanta Exposition

And return (from the home of the sender) is offered by the publishers of the "Ladies' Every Saturday," of 36 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, to the first person able to make seventy small English words by using the letters contained in E-V-E-R-Y S-A-T-U-R-D-A-Y, and no letter to occur more times in any one word than it is contained in "Every Saturday."

A First-Class Pneumatic Tire Bicycle (for either boy or girl) for the first person sending list of sixty words as above.

A Ladies' Elegant Gold Watch to first person sending list of fifty words as above, and one hundred other articees of value for first lists in order of merit as received.

Twelve two cent stamps must be sent for trial subscription (four numbers of that beautiful thirty-two page illustrated Newspaper for Women), containing full particulars and rules of the Leisure Hour Cirele Word Building Exercises for bright people; also names and addresses of the 103 successful persons in last Educational Contest, given by that publication. If interested, answer promptly, and address Ladies' Every Saturday, department "B," 36 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

McGabe & Grice,
Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

Are Receiving Their

FALL

—AND—

WINTER STOCK,

which is the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST ever show in Eliz. City.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C

THE LATEST AND GREATEST
IRRESISTABLE
SUCCESS!

Such a Grand Array of Attractions in
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
SHOES, HATS,
MILLINERY, Etc.

As has never before been put on exhibition in this town.

Absolute perfection in quality and style guaranteed.

You may be sure of the best and latest; our stock contains nothing else.

You may count on the lowest prices; competition can't touch us.

Come right now and get a triple bargain:

First Bargain—BEST STYLE.
Second Bargain—FINE QUALITY.
Third Bargain—LOWEST PRICES.

MOSES WEISEL.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Revival services will begin at Corner Stone Church on Sunday.

Mr. E. C. Cooper will address the Y. M. C. A. Sunday at 5 p. m.

Mrs. Lizzie Pool, of Plymouth, is visiting friends in the vicinity.

Mr. J. E. Jones has been quite sick but is now improving.

The school teachers of Camden have organized a teachers' association.

Mrs. Priscilla Stewart, of Edenton, has been spending a few days here at her old home.

Miss L. A. Pettigrew has returned from her visit to Edenton.

Mrs. Silvia A. Lowe left Saturday to spend some time in Virginia.

Miss Mary J. Williams, after spending some time with her uncle, M. A. Bright, returned to New York on last Friday.

In the base-ball contest last week the "Record Breakers" of this place won the purse of $10 from the "Light Foot" club of Edenton by a score of 33 to 13.

The house occupied by Mr. Anthony Johnson, together with his clothing and household goods, was entirely destroyed by fire early last Thursday morning.

Prof. P. W. Moore, the energetic principal of the State Normal School, has succeeded in procuring a very fine organ for his school.

Among others the following attended the Fair last week: Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Prof. R. H. Lee, W. W. Blair and the Misses Capehart, of Edenton; Rev. A. S. Dunstan, W. Felton and Miss Lizzie Lee, of Hertford; Prof. H. A. Melvin and Mrs. Geo. Kelly, of Norfolk.

An enjoyable reception was held at the home of the Misses Fleming last Thursday evening. Quite a number of visiting friends were present, and, with games and music, the evening was pleasantly spent.

The Fair closed on Friday last with commendable results. An interesting feature was a model steamer with machinery operated by clock-works, built by Mr. George Kelly, of Norfolk. While the entire exhibit was very good, that of the ladies' department was excellent, displaying both talent and taste.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fifth Annual Session begins September 16th, 1895. Excellent Corps of Instructors. Educates and trains both sexes for Teachers and good citizenship. Tuition FREE. Board and Lodging $6 and $7 per month. For Catalogue, address:

P. W. MOORE, A. M.,
Principal.

DON'T
LET GRASS GROW

on the road to friendship. Be ever quick to prove to friends that you're ready to serve them better and better as the years roll on. On the friendship road, leading from you to us, we constantly use the mowing machine of "Lowest Possible Prices," and push it onward through the steady force of the good

READY-TO-PUT-ON-TAILOR-MADE-CLOTHING.

What keen blades this mowing machine has got, and how often we brighten and sharpen them up too. Young man in business, suppose you and another young man are trying to get a certain position, and suppose that, in most respects, you are both well qualified for it. Then suppose that the other man is a careful dresser and you are not; suppose his clothes fit while yours hang like rags. Who do you suppose will get the position? We begin with Underwear and fit men of almost every shape with every garment. Undershirts, Drawers, Socks. Shoes, White Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Cuffs, Vests, Trowers, Coats. A bad fit will make a "dud" of the handsomest cloth.

IF YOUR FEET ARE PRETTY SHOW THEM.

But before doing so call on usand be fitted with a pair of Shoes that will make them more beautiful. If your feet are ugly our Shoes will make them look pretty.

PRICES JUST RIGHT.

Just received a full line of R. & G Corsets at 75c and $1. We keep a full line of Neckwear, Shoes, Underwear, Clothing and General Furnishings for men, and a full line of seasonable Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, Percales, Indian Linen, Shoes etc., for ladies.

R. Salomonsky,
Reliable Advertiser of Facts.

ATLANTIC
COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE.

A Finishining and Preparatory School for both sexes. Full courses of study in seven departments. Excellent advantages in Music.

Typewriting and Shorthand courses.

Full Faculty of Excellent Instructors.

Students admitted to University of North Carolina upon certificate.

Students prepared for Annapolis or West Point.

Eighteenth Annual session opens September 16th, 1895.

Terms very low. Write for Catalogue.

Address, S. L. SHEEP, President,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

N.G.Grandy&Co.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
.....AGENTS FOR.....
Woldredge High-Class FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Hughes & Pritchard, Gairkin & Co., bankers, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Is It Bargains you are Looking For?
WELL STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.
OUR NEWSPRING STOCK IS FULL OF THEM.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS A GUARANTEE BY US THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED THE BEST & MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE FAIR,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Shoes &c
—WATER STREET—
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AURSRE IS AN AS ANCE BY US THAT YOU'VE RECEIVED THE BEST QUALITY LATEST STYLE, LOWEST PRICE.

We want Your Trade, we Want it in a way to Hold it.
BY SELLING THE BEST AND DIVIDING PROFITS WE CAN DO I
If we Merit your Patronage on this basis, Come now and Pick out the Good
Prices on Everything EXTREMELY LOW.
If it's Bargains You are Looking for, ome At Once to Us

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage o tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about ~BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross Mis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

FOWLER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail.
DRY GOODS AND SHOES
Bottom Prices to All.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,
(INCORPORATED)
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
—AND—
Building Material
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,
.....SIDING,.....
CEILING,

Window and Door FRAMES,

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water timates Furnished Address

KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month.

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month.

WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple, Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.
618 F Street, Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

A Dairy Electric Railway.

A large number of landowners and others in Derbyshire, England, have been so long impressed with the necessity for improved railway communication between Derby and Ashbourne that a proposal is now on foot for the construction of a light electric railway between those towns—thus providing an outlet for dairy and agricultural produce from some of the richest, best and largest milk-producing districts in Derbyshire.—New York Post.

Choice wine grapes are selling in the Sonoma Valley for $15 a ton.

An Upright Man.

There is certainly some slight feeling of humiliation in being bent down and obliged to creep along for fear of a snap in the spinal column. It is such a plain show of decrepitude that we feel embarrassed. It is seen every day when lumbago takes a good hold on a stitch in the back. There is very little sympathy for one in such a plight, for it is so well known that St. Jacobs Oil will cure it promptly and that neglect is the cause of so much disability. Why not keep the remedy always on hand and prevent such discomfort?

Sheffield, England, pays the Duke of Norfolk rents at the rate of $500,000 a year.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The German Emperor has limited his chaplain to twenty-minute discourses.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of test monials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

To Keep Young

needs no magic elixir. It only requires a little daily care of the health. Ripans Tabules reduce doctoring to its lowest cost.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 9, 1895.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

It Will Pay

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever now may make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable,

Perfect by tasteless, elegant purgative, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365 New York, for book of Advice.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

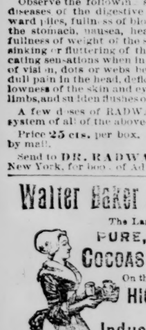
COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.



Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Dorchester, Mass., is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

MINT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Year's Production of Precious Metals in the United States.

SILVER OUTPUT DECREASED

Over $100,000,000 Worth of Gold and Silver Dug---$101,988,753 of Gold Went Abroad---$53,000,000 Worth Was Used in the Industries in 1893---The Supply of Gold is Believed to Be Short.

The report of Director of the Mint Preston on the production of the precious metals in the United States during 1894 has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The production of gold is placed at $39,560,000, and the coinage value of the silver production is given at $64,000,000, while the commercial value, at the average rate per fine ounce during 1894 of .63179, was $31,422,000. The production of silver in the United States decreased from 60,000,000 ounces in 1893 to 49,500,000 in 1894.

The total gold imports for the year were $21,350,607, and the total exports $101,988,753. It is noted anent the exportation of gold that it was at no point accompanied with a rate of exchange above 4.88⅝ and that on October 15 and 19, 1894, there were two shipments to Germany of $500,000 each with the rate of exchange at 4.87⅞ and 4.87¾. The exportation of gold is credited with having decreased the total stock of gold coin in the United States from $663,013,153 on January 1, 1894, to $577,182,792 on January 1, 1895, a loss of $85,730,366. A fairer statement is that of the total metallic stock of the United States at the corresponding periods this of course including the bullion held by the Government and privately. It shows $621,289,758 in gold coin and bullion on January 1, 1895, against $668,998,964 on January 1, 1894. The contraction in the amount of money (paper and metallic) in circulation between the same periods amounted to $103,428,783, due mainly to the exportation of gold.

It may be said in this connection that grave doubts are arising in the minds of economists as to whether the actual amount of gold in the form of coin and available bullion, in the United States, is not largely overestimated. There is a feeling that the actual figures are fully $50,000,000 less than the estimates.

Director Preston believes that not less than $50,000,000 in gold was taken from the world's production for industrial consumption in 1893, while of silver it is estimated that 663,000 kilograms, of the commercial value of $16,622,980, was similarly used in the same year. He places the world's industrial consumption of gold for 1894 at over $52,000,000, while the consumption of silver he places at over $33,000,000. These figures, he declares, must still be considered too low.

The world's gold product has steadily increased from $105,774,900 in 1887 to $179,985,600 in 1894, the increase for 1894 over 1893 being larger than that of any other year. It is noted, too, that the world's coinage of gold has for three years largely outrun the world's production, the excess being placed at $26,000,000 for 1892, $75,000,000 for 1893 and $46,000,000 for 1894.

LOUIS PASTEUR IS DEAD.

Best Known Through Discoveries Regarding Hydrophobia.

Professor Louis Pasteur, the distinguished French chemist and discoverer of the Pasteur treatment for the cure of rabies, is dead. He expired after a long illness at St. Cloud, in the environs of Paris.

Louis Pasteur was born at Dole in the Jura region, France, on December 27, 1822. His father, a journeyman tailor, was poor, but he was a soldier who had been decorated for his valor on the field. He entered the university in his eighteenth year and graduated as a physician in 1847. In 1869 he became a professor of geology physics and chemistry at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and was elected a member of the Institute of France. He made important discoveries bearing on the polarization of light, and for these, in 1856, the Royal Society of London awarded him the Rumford Medal. He received the Legion of Honor ribbon on August 12, 1853, and he became an officer of the order in 1863, a commander in 1868, and a grand officer of the legion in 1878. In 1861 the Royal Society of London made him one of their fifty foreign members. On April 27, 1882, he took his seat in the French Academy. He has received almost every distinction that the French Government could give him. By a decree of Napoleon III, not promulgated he was made a Senator, and in 1885 became a member of the Legion of Honor, in which he was steadily promoted to the highest rank. In 1849 an epidemic threatened to destroy the entire silk worm industry of France, and innumerable remedies were tried without success. He discovered a cure for it. The discoveries which were to make him best known were yet to follow. In 1870 he commenced his studies in inoculation for diseases other than small-pox, with which his name is most associated. He achieved some remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia. Patients from all parts of Europe and America traveled to Paris to put themselves under his care, and his treatment has long been given at Pasteur Institutes established in London and New York. The cholera epidemic of 1892 led him to begin experiments in anti-cholera vaccination, which proved successful in the case of animals. He published many monographs upon the subject of his investigations. That the French Republic is not altogether ungrateful is shown by the fact that it gave Pasteur a life annuity of $2500 for his discoveries, chiefly for those bearing on fermentation.

Seawanhaka Cup Safe.

After a glorious series of races lasting over a week, the little American fifteen-footer Ethelwynn won the fifth and decisive contest on a triangular course off Oyster Bay, N. Y., for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's international small boat trophy from J. Arthur Brand's British half-rater Spruce IV. The Ethelwynn not only successfully defended the cup, but she gave the little Britton a beating of ten minutes and forty-one seconds over a twelve-knot course, or over fifty-three seconds a mile.

Desecrated a Church.

Some undetected vandals broke into the York Street Congregational Church, Newport, Ky., tore the Bible to pieces and mutilated the organ with hatchets, nearly destroying it.

Blown From the Breech.

During a test of a Canet rapid fire gun at the Sandy Hook (N. J.) proving grounds the breech block flew out as it was being screwed in, instantly killing two privates of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, who were serving the gun, and injuring three more. Lieutenant Montgomery, who was conducting the test, escaped with a concussion of the ear drum.

The names of the killed are Corporal Robert Doyle, of Philadelphia, and Private Frank Conway, of Green Island, N. Y. The wounded men are Privates James Coyne, William McDonald, recently of the Kennebec Arsenal, and Patrick Ryan, of Troy.

Killed by a Preacher on His Bicycle.

While riding his bicycle after dark in Tecumseh, Mich., the Rev. Mr. Hudson, pastor of the Baptist Church of that village, struck Miss Woodard at a crosswalk, injuring her so severely that she died. A contusion on the young woman's head was the only mark of injury.

Wholesale Cattle Theft.

During the recent round-up cattlemen in the vicinity of Lander, Wyoming, discovered that $30,000 worth of cattle had been stolen during the spring and summer. Investigation proved that the stock had been driven into Montana and the brands altered.

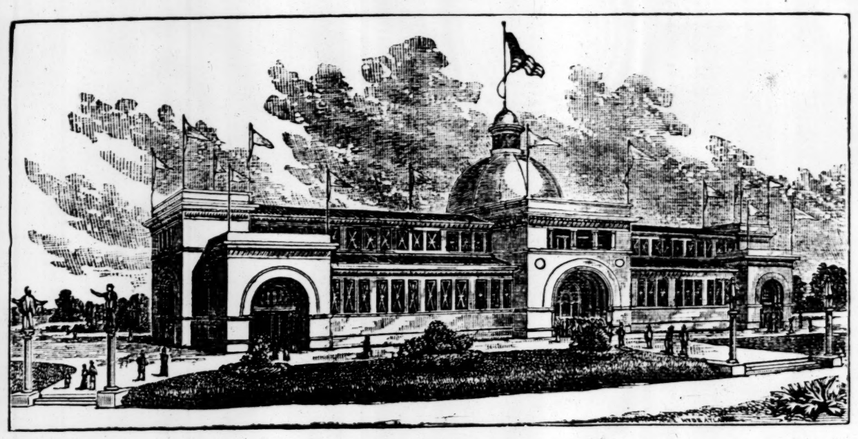
Fort Mackinac Abandoned.

The last step in the total abandonment of Fort Mackinac in Michigan has been carried into effect in the transfer of the command of the troops under Lieutenant Geary to Fort Brady. The honor of hauling down the Stars and Stripes, which for more than 100 years have floated over the fort's historic walls, was awarded to Judge B. La Chance, a veteran of the late war. The fort and park are now under the supervision of the State, to which they have been transferred by the United States Government.

Dangerous Sport.

More mountain climbers have been seriously hurt in the Alps this season than ever before in an equal length of time.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION---ELECTRICAL BUILDING.



PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

The Monthly Report of the United States Treasury.

DEFICIT FOR THE QUARTER.

There Was a Net Decrease in the National Liability During September of $1,834,686.42---Government Receipts and Expenditures---Coinage and Circulation---Ninety Silver Dollars Coined.

The United States Treasury monthly statement for September shows that the interest-bearing public debt increased a trifle —$210—last month, while the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $468,689, and the surplus cash in the Treasury increased $1,366,206, making in all a net decrease in the debt of $1,834,685. The gold reserve stands $92,911,973, or $7,417,864 less than it was a month ago, and with a feeling of uncertainty among Treasury officials about what changes for the worse a month or even a week might bring about.

Government receipts from all sources last month were $27,549,673, a million and a half less than during the preceding month of August. Customs receipts amounted last month to only $14,653,967, about $1,000,000 less than in August, 1895, or in September, 1894. Internal revenue receipts last month were $12,260,009, about $100,000 more than in the preceding month, while receipts from miscellaneous sources were only $653,702, against $1,141,544 in August. Expenditures last month aggregated $24,320,481, or $3,229,197 less than receipts; and it is in expenditures where the great cutting down is shown. Last month expenditures aggregated $24,320,481, against $32,645,800 in the preceding month of August, and $30,323,018 in September, 1894. There was a paring in every item except in the interest charges. Civil and miscellaneous expenditures were only $4,918,899, or $2,500,000 less than in September, 1894. War Department expenses were $5,745,389, or fully $500,000 less than in September, 1894. Navy Department expenditures last month were $1,855,477, against $2,282,3 1 in September, 1894. Pension payments were $10,707,909, about $2,000,000 below September, 1894, and even the "poor Indian" last month received only $736,508, against $1,260,809 in September, 1894.

The total receipts for the last three months or for the first quarter of the current fiscal year aggregated $85,577,72, against $97,848,174 for the corresponding months of the preceding year, while expenditures for the last three months were kept down to $95,456,730, or $3,000,000 less than for the same period in 1895. The net deficit here shown for the first quarter of the current fiscal year is $9,884,658.

The National bank note circulation outstanding on September 30 was $212,762,237, an increase for the month of $513,054, and since September 30, 1894, of $5,290,736. The circulation based on United States bonds increased during September $606,534, and since September 30, 1894, $8,345,812.

The coinage executed at United States mints during September aggregated 5,950,501 pieces of the value of $8,678,653.40, as follows: Gold, 509,771 pieces of the value of $7,543,575.50; silver, 1,464,360 pieces of the value of $473,166.50; minor coin, 3,982,480 pieces of the value of $61,914.40. Only ninety standard silver dollars were coined.

TO PREVENT PRIZE FIGHTS.

The Texas Legislature Met in Special Session at Austin.

In compliance with Governor Culberson's proclamation, the Texas Legislature met in special session at Austin to enact legislation affecting the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight.

Governor Culberson, in his message, confined himself solely to the prize fight question. He said that this question was being wrangled over in the courts, and he deemed it inadvisable to stop further discussion by having the Legislature enact a law that would be clear and specific on this subject, and he desired it to go into immediate effect. His message concluded as follows: "By proclamation all persons have been given notice that this exhibition would not be permitted, and whatever has been done by its projectors was with full responsibility for the consequences. The public interests require that this exhibition, especially, should be suppressed. Disconntenanced by Mexico and the Territories, outlawed and driven from every State, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers, and offer here this commanding insult to public decency. Against it the instincts and the pride of the people revolt, and your prompt and resolute action will spare them the ignominy and the shame. Impelled by a sense of duty to exert every executive power to divert this calamity, you have been called in special session and the responsibility for the consequences is now divided with you. That you will meet it as becomes the representatives of the whole people, anxious and ready to protect the fair name of the State, is not doubted."

A bill was then introduced, one in each house. The House bill declared that prize fighting or any pugilistic encounter shall be deemed a felony and shall be punished by an imprisonment of not less than one nor more than two years. This bill had the emergency clause. The other bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Simpson, provided a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten years, and further provided that any one who in any manner aids or abets a fight will be considered a participant and subject to the above named punishment. The emergency clause was also in this bill.

MET DEATH ON THE TRACK.

Two Fatal Railroad Crossing Accidents in New Jersey.

Mrs. Clara Buckalew, fifty-five years old, and Miss Griggs, her niece, seventeen years old, of Monmouth Junction, were struck and instantly killed while crossing the railroad tracks at the road from Monmouth Junction to Dayton, N. J. The two women had ridden over to Dayton in a carriage, and it was on their way home that the accident happened. The bodies were fearfully mutilated.

The Rev. S. Y. Lum, a Presbyterian minister, living at East Rutherford, was instantly killed by an express train at Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Lum had just received a letter at the postoffice and he crossed the square to the railroad station and started to go over the tracks. Being extremely deaf he failed to hear the approaching train and was struck and his body was hurled a hundred feet. The apparent recklessness of the act suggested suicide until Mr. Lum's deafness was recalled.

A Buried City.

A buried city like that of Pompeii is being excavated in Central America at the foot of the volcano Agua. Pottery, fine glassware, jewels, flint instruments and human skeleton over six feet long have been taken out at depths of fourteen to eighteen feet.

Ate a Poisoned Fly.

A singular case of poisoning occurred at Arcola, Ill. Daniel Miller, aged sixty years, was eating supper and accidentally swallowed a fly that had been on fly paper. He lived about three hours.

DR. TALMAGE WILL GO.

The Brooklyn Divine Announces the Acceptance of His Washington Call.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage announced his acceptance of a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., where President Cleveland worships.

REV. DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Dr. Talmage expressed his gratification at the unanimity of the call and its hearty indorsement by the Washington press. He expressed his regret at leaving the pastorate with which he has been associated for twenty-five years, but said he fully appreciated the National character of a charge at the capital.

Dr. Talmage said that, according to his present plans, he would preach his last sermon before going to Washington at Dr. Gregg's Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on October 6. He will make application to the Brooklyn Presbytery for official permission to leave his present pastorate and will depart for Washington that night, presenting his letters to the Presbytery of the city of Washington on October 8. He will preach his first sermon to his new congregation on Sunday, October 27.

Dr. Talmage was in receipt of many congratulatory telegrams from prominent people in Washington, many of whom expressed a wish that he should make Washington his permanent residence. This he will probably do, as he arranged to dispose of his home at No. 18 South Oxford street. His family will remove to Washington.

M'GILL FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominated Unanimously by the New Jersey Democratic Convention.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton nominated Chancellor Alexander L. McGill, of Jersey City, for Governor. There was but one ballot, and ex-Congressman Augustus W. Cutler, of Morristown, was the only other candidate named in the convention. Chancellor McGill received 796 of the 939 votes in the convention, but before the result could be made known the Cutler votes changed, and it was announced that the Chancellor had received every vote and had been nominated unanimously.

Samuel Kalisch, of Newark, was made Temporary Chairman and ex-Senator Barrett, of Essex; ex-Assemblyman Matthews, of Union, and Francis B. Lee, of Mercer, were made Temporary Secretaries. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken. At the afternoon session the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of ex-Judge Howard Carrow, of Camden, for Permanent Chairman and the Temporary Secretaries were retained.

The platform indorses President Cleveland's Administration and approves his stand on the currency question. It charges the recent industrial depression to the results of Republican legislation. Race-track legislation is denounced, and the party declares in favor of a constitutional amendment that will render impossible the legization of gambling in any form. Equal taxation is demanded, and the late Republican Legislature is denounced for its refusal to enact laws asked for in the name of labor. The platform pledges the party to the enactment of laws that will secure to the people control of the water supply within its borders.

Alexander T. McGill was born in Pittsburgh about fifty years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1864 and from the Columbia Law School of New York City in 1866. He studied in Trenton with the late Supreme Court Justice Scudder, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the Legislature. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas in Hudson and afterward Law Judge in the same county. He was appointed Chancellor by Governor Greene in 1887 and was reappointed in 1894. Chancellor McGill is a Presbyterian and is active in church work. His father was a Professor in the Theological Seminary of Princeton College.

THE FAMOUS ALERT BURNED.

She Had Anchored Nearer the Pole Than Any Other Ship.

Her British Majesty's steamer Alert, one of the most famous of the vessels that were engaged in Arctic exploring, has sailed her last voyage. Bought at auction for less than $5000 from the Canadian Government a few weeks ago by a shipbuilder of New Brunswick, the Alert was beached on the Bear-port Shoals, in Quebec Harbor, by her purchaser, and, after being dismantled, was fired for the sake of her old metal. She was presented by the British authorities to Canada some ten years ago, to be used in exploring the Hudson Straits.

The Alert had the record of having anchored in latitude eighty-two degrees twenty-seven minutes, nearer to the pole than any other ship. At that time she formed part of the Nares polar expedition of 1875 and 1876, and was commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Markham. Her sister ship was the Discovery. For over four months the members of this expedition never saw the sun. They reached the grave of Captain F. C. Hall, of the United States ship Polaris, and erected a memorial plate over it.

In 1883 the Alert, having been found so well adapted for navigating the Arctic seas, was borrowed from the British Admiralty and thoroughly refitted by the commission appointed by the United States Congress to arrange the expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and party. This was the expedition which reached Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of his party when they were all on the point of succumbing to famine and cold, having subsisted for over a month on nothing but lichens and boiled strips of seal-skin. The Alert was the supply boat of the expedition. Had the rescuing party arrived at Greely's headquarters a few hours later, not one of the party would have been found alive.

The Labor World.

Thirty States now observe Labor Day.

Three hundred Boston iron molders struck for higher wages.

The strike in the coke regions of Pennsylvania is increasing.

All the Alabama rolling mills have recently raised wages ten per cent.

There is a Knights of Labor local assembly of grave diggers in South Brooklyn.

Five of the best engineers on the New York Central Railroad can neither read nor write.

Edward Bellamy will go to Germany to attend the Social Democrats' Congress in Breslau.

CHINA YIELDED QUICKLY.

She Submitted to the Demands of the British Ultimatum.

The British Government has received information that China has yielded to the pressure of the British ultimatum by degrading the Viceroy of Szechuen and according in full the other demands of Great Britain.

A dispatch from Pekin was received at the Foreign Office, London, confirming the statement that China had acted favorably on the demands of the Marquis of Salisbury for the punishment of the Viceroy of Szechuen, who Sir Nicholas O'Conor, British Minister at Pekin, reported was responsible for the outrages beginning in May at the mission stations in Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen.

The despatch says that the Chinese Official Gazette has published an imperial edict announcing that the Viceroy of Szechuen has been stripped of his rank for failing to protect the missionaries and will never again be allowed to hold office, so that his case will serve as a warning, for all future time, to officials who may be disposed to do wrong. The decree also denounces the subordinate officials of the province who failed to take proper action for the protection of the missionaries.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Tsung-li-Yamen (the Board of Foreign Affairs) formally communicated its decision to the British Minister, who expressed himself as satisfied with the terms of the edict.

The State Department at Washington was advised by Minister Denby that Viceroy Liu had been degraded by an imperial decree. The abstract of the decree cabled by Mr. Denby shows that the responsibility for the Chengtu riots in the province of Szechuen rests with the officials; that Viceroy Liu was exceedingly careless and took no notice of the riots and made no attempt to stop the outrages. He will be deprived of his office, and will never again be employed. Other officials are also to be punished. The American Commission will proceed," notwithstanding this action, to conduct the investigation of these riots.

Liu, the degraded Viceroy, appears to have been an official whose constant aim was to stir up strife with the missionaries and seek the good will of the natives, whose deep-rooted anti-foreign sentiments caused these periodical outbreaks in the province over which he ruled. He has been connected with previous outrages, and was compelled to pay the French an indemnity amounting to $800,000 from his private purse for crimes committed against French Catholics in November last.

WHO WILL MARRY MOI LEE?

Big Reward for Any American Who Will Wed This Daughter of China.

Hip Sing Lee, a wealthy Chinese merchant of San Jose, Cal., offers a half interest in his business and $5000 in cash to any reputable young American who will marry his daughter, Moi Lee.

Hip Sing Lee is the wealthiest Chinaman in the valley, his fortune being estimated at $75,000. He conducts a general merchandise store and lottery in San Jose, and has branch stores in Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Salinas. Lee has become thoroughly Americanized. Lee's wife died about a year ago, and, as several attempts have been made to kidnap Moi, he is afraid that if she does not marry soon, the highbinders may succeed in carrying her off.

Moi Lee is sixteen years old, and is considered a good looking Chinese girl. She reads and writes English, and plays some of the most popular airs of the day on a guitar. Her English and musical education was obtained from an old Frenchman who lives near Chinatown, and whom her father has employed as Moi's tutor for the past three years. Her father gratifies all her desires, and a few weeks ago he bought her a bicycle. She has learned to ride, and almost any afternoon can be seen riding in the northern part of the city.

Hip Sing Lee is over fifty years of age, and says that as soon as he sees his only child married to an American and ensconced in a pleasant home he is willing to die. He owns several fine residence lots in the city, and says that on his daughter's wedding day he will give her husband the key to a palatial residence. He says his prospective son-in-law must come of good parentage and be of good character, and be free from all vices to which many of the young men of to-day are addicted.

TOUCHED OFF THE WRONG BLAST

A Blunder Costs Six Lives in a Missouri Quarry.

A premature explosion occurred in a quarry seven miles northeast of Independence, Mo. Five men and a boy lost their lives. Two blasts were set just before quitting work, one on top of a large ledge of rocks, the other much higher and further up the side of the hill. They were to be touched off with wires from an electric battery. The men took refuge under the ledge of rocks immediately beneath the first blast, intending to touch off the one higher up. By a mistake the blast over the ledge was fired first.

The explosion tore loose the whole ledge of rocks, and the whole mass fell forward on the men. The dead are: Miles McFiernan, contractor; Thomas Ferguson, fourteen years old, son of John Ferguson, a farmer; Dan Rodgers, Pat Welsh, Charles Truett and an unknown Italian. All the dead except the boy are of Kansas City. In addition to these, John Ferguson, father of the boy killed; Joseph Fleming, and an unknown Italian were seriously injured by flying rocks.

Baltimore Won the Baseball Peanant.

The season's contest among the twelve baseball clubs composing the National League ended with games at New York, Philadelphia and Washington. The pennant, which signifies the championship, was won by Baltimore. Cleveland finished second, and hence those two clubs won the privilege of contesting in a series of games for the Temple Cup. The clubs finished in the following order: Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New York, Washington, St. Louis, Louisville.

The National Game.

Boston made fifty-three home runs this season.

Baltimore won the pennant, Cleveland being second.

Indianapolis did not lose a series in the Western League fight.

Hoffer is certainly entitled to rank now as Baltimore's star pitcher.

McCarthy, of Boston, intends to retire from baseball after this season.

There is no quicker man on the diamond than Reitz, of Baltimore.

Anson, of Chicago, is said to be writing a book on how to slide bases.

Pittsburg has not yet found the shortstop who can take Cross's place.

Manager McCloskey, of Louisville, has twenty-five men whom he will try out for next season.

Pitcher Nichols, of Boston, pitched in twenty-eight winning and fifteen losing games this year.

Gardner, who pitched and won several games for Pittsburg this year, is a law student in that city.

As one of the cleanest, most scientific batsmen in the business, all must tip their hats to Keeler, of Baltimore.

There are now six "Macs" on the Louisville team, and if the increase continues they will have to be designated by numbers.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD RETIRES.

He Has Ceased to Command the Army---His Career as a Soldier.

General John McAllister Schofield issued the following order announcing his relinquishment of the command of the army to the officers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1895.

By operation of law, the undersigned will cease to command the army at noon (Sunday), September 29. He extends to all his companions and comrades most cordial thanks for the zeal and fidelity with which they have at all times supported him in the discharge of his duties, and he assures them of his highest esteem for their soldierly and patriotic devotion to the country's service.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. A.

Later in the afternoon General Schofield received the officers on duty in Washington and bade them farewell. The reception was informal, and the officers and the retiring Lieutenant-General were in citizens' dress. The rank of Lieutenant-General of the Army expired with the retirement of General Schofield, he having attained the age limit of sixty-four years. This title was revived in favor of General Schofield by a special act of Congress passed last February, and had previously been bestowed three times only, on Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The retirement did not, as is usual in such cases, promote any junior officer.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

General Schofield was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1831. He was appointed a cadet at West Point from Illinois in 1849, being graduated four years later as No. 7 in the class with "Phil" Sheridan and James B. McPherson, and assigned to duty at Fort Moultrie, S. C., as Brevet Second Lieutenant of artillery. From 1855 to 1860 he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, having in the meantime been made a full-fledged Lieutenant, and was subsequently professor of physics at the Western University in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the war he was detailed as mustering officer for the State of Missouri and commissioned Major of the First Missouri Volunteer. In May, 1861, he became Captain of the First Artillery, and a few months later chief of staff to General Lyon, taking part in the engagements at Dug Spring, Curran Post Office, and Wilson's Creek. At the last named battle General Lyon was killed. In November of that year he was made Brigadier-General of Missouri Volunteers. In April, 1863, he attained the rank of Major-General of volunteers and was assigned, early in the following year, to command the Army of the Ohio, which formed the left wing of Sherman's army, and participated in the famous march to the sea and its numerous battles. In November, 1864, he was made Brigadier-General in the regular army, and shortly afterward Brevet Major-General commanding the department of North Carolina, where his services in the war ended. In 1865 General Schofield was sent on a special diplomatic mission to France in connection with the establishment of the Maxmillian Government in Mexico. The result was an understanding between the two countries that the French should withdraw their troops from Mexican soil. On returning from Europe he commanded the department of the Potomac until June, 1868, when he entered the Cabinet of President Johnson as Secretary of War. He retained that portfolio until March 14, 1869, and was then made Major-General, and placed in command of the department of Missouri, and latter of the division of the Pacific. It was during his command of the Pacific division (which he held until 1876) that he was sent by President Grant on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands in search of information, the question of annexation being then under consideration. While his report has never been made public, his views were probably adopted by Secretary Fish, who in 1873 stated the position of the Government to be against the control of the islands by any foreign Power, which decision was reiterated by resolution of the last Congress. General Schofield was superintendent of the Military Academy in 1876, and commanded various departments until 1888, when he succeeded Lieutenant-General Sheridan as commander of the army.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM.

China Must Degrade the Viceroy Within Two Weeks.

A despatch from Pekin announced that the British Government addressed an ultimatum to China demanding that the Pekin Government issue within two weeks a proclamation degrading the Viceroy of Szechuen because of his failure to punish the murderers of the missionaries, otherwise the British Admiral in Chinese waters would take action.

The same despatch said that an American commission, consisting of the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, the naval officer, and the interpreter of the United States Legation, was about to start overland for the scene of the outrages.

The London Daily News, commenting on the British Government's ultimatum to China, says: "The Government, doubtless, has good reasons for its ultimatum, and it will not have cause to complain of a want of support from the country."

The Standard says: "Lord Salisbury has been patient enough. The moment for action has arrived. The British demands must be enforced, if necessary, by the presence of a fleet in the Yangtse Kiang, if not by the occupation of Nankin."

The Standard predicts a revolution in China and the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty if the Government at Pekin is rash enough to defy the Western Powers.

A Lifetime in a Poorhouse.

Nancy Bennett, seventy-six years old, died a few days ago in Portland, Me., at the city almshouse. She had been an inmate there seventy-one years. Both parents died when she was a child and she was left as a city charge.

Snake Charmer Dies From a Bite.

While exhibiting at the County Fair at Centerville, Iowa, William Primmer, a snake charmer, was bitten by a rattler in the tongue. He died. Primmer was new at the business and failed to have the fangs of the reptile removed.

Herreshoff Gets the Contract.

Secretary Herbert has awarded the contract for building two torpedo boats to Herreshoff, at $144,000 each. Congress authorized the construction of three seagoing torpedo boats, one to be built on the Atlantic coast, one on the Pacific coast, and one on the Mississippi River.

A Centenarian Dead.

Mary Gorham, oldest resident of Lynn, Mass., is dead at the advanced age of 101 years. She was the progenitor of nearly a hundred children, grand, great and great-great grandchildren, more than eighty of whom are living. Mrs. Gorham was born in Galway County, Ireland, in 1794.

Three Years for a Bomb Fiend.

Bouteilhe, the man who, September 5, carried a cocoa tin containing chloride of potash and ordinary gunpowder into the vestibule of the Rothschilds' banking house in Paris, France, where he was arrested as he was trying to ignite the compound from a cigarette, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A Short Orange Crop.

It is said that Florida will ship but 100,000 boxes of oranges this year, instead of 5,000,000, as it did last season.

Wild Dogs in Kansas.

Wild dogs begin to be a nuisance in some parts of Kansas.

The Railway Delirium.

The most absurd project that ever emanated from a madman's brain would, during this memorable year (1836), have found credulous English investors. It is difficult, in fact, to believe that some of the promoters were not insane. In Durham, for instance, three railways, all running in parallel lines, not far apart, were projected. At Greenwich speculators were eager to tunnel the park, and, lest the vandalism should arouse indignation, proposed to erect marble arches adorned with marble busts.

One inventor, confident that wind was a better motive power than steam, endeavored to propel his engine by means of sails; another was certain that by the aid of rockets he could drive a locomotive at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. Even more delirious was the rush for fortune in 1845-46. The number of projects was enormous. Lines were, on paper, duplicated everywhere, or carried into the remotest localities. One was advocated because it passed through a country "celebrated for its genial climate;" another, because it ran across ground that had been invaded by the Danes, and the London and Exeter was actually thrust upon the market on the plea that it ran along the road used by the Romans. It is estimated that $500,000 per week was spent in railway advertisements alone. —Good Words.

Polyglot Signs.

The array of signs rendered necessary where people of various Nationalities congregate often confuses one not familiar with the foreign languages, especially when the person is not aware that they all mean the same thing. On a door leading into one of the local sugar refineries are the following inscriptions:

No Admittance.
Der Entrit ist Verboden.
Verbodner Ginzang.
Nie Wehodzie.

There is still another collection on board the Red Star Line steamships sailing to Antwerp. There is, of course, no smoking, except on deck, and each state room is provided with the following sign:

No smoking.
Niet Rooken.
Defense de Fumage.
Nicht Rauchen.—Philadelphia Record.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Colleges One Hundred Years Ago.

Dartmouth College consisted of a wooden building 150 feet long, fifty feet wide and thirty-six feet nigh. At Dartmouth English grammar and arithmetic were text books in the sophomore year.

Princeton, the greatest Presbyterian college, was a huge stone edifice; its faculty consisting of a president, vice-president, one professor, two masters of languages and seventy students.

Harvard University had four brick buildings; the faculty consisted of a president and six professors, and in its halls thronged 130 to 160 students.

Yale boasted of one brick building and a chapel "with a steeple 125 feet high!" The faculty was a president, a professor of divinity and three tutors.

The greatest Episcopal college in the United States was William and Mary's. It was under royal and State patronage, and was, therefore, more substantially favored than most of our American schools. At this time, it is said in a curious old State report, the college was a building of three stories, "like a brick kiln," and had thirty gentlemen students. The students lodged in dormitories, ate at the "commons" and were satisfied with what we would consider prison diet. Breakfast, a small can of coffee, a biscuit, about an ounce of butter. Dinner, one pound of meat, two potatoes and some vegetables. Supper, bread and milk. The only unlimited supply furnished was cider, which was passed in a cup from mouth to mouth. The days were spoken of as boil day, roast day, stew day, etc.—Chicago News.

Islands Held In